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THE WEEK.

LONDON 13TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a pamphlet containing the substance of a speech delivered by Mr. J. Mackenzie, Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Saidabad Lord Hardinge's school on the 2nd September last. The report is published by the leading members of the Saidabad native community. Mr. Mackenzie spoke so well and so eloquently that we cannot resist the temptation of giving a few extracts. It appears that the Saidabad school is one of the few survivors of Lord Hardinge's 101 vernacular schools. He thus described the school :

"We have here a school conducted on the most catholic principles—open to, and frequented by, children of all classes—imparting a sound and cheap education in the heart of a populous town, and boasting of distinguished scholars among the very foremost of our native bar."

He then went on :

"I have looked through the criticisms passed upon the working of the school for the last few years, and I find that, since the beginning of 1872, the improvement has been marked and constant. The appointment of a local committee, and the liberality of our much-loved and respected neighbour, the Maharani Surnamayi have had the best possible effect on the well-being of the school. Foremost among the local committee in the interest which they take in the institution, are my friend Baboo Baikanta Nath Sen, and that most energetic being Baboo Shib Nath Bhattacharjya. I do trust that their good example will stimulate their brother members to more regular visitation. I should like to see the experience of Baboo Pran Krisuna Banerjia, the culture of Baboo Ram Das Sen, the sound sense of Baboo Dino Nath Ganguli, and the intelligence of Baboo Radhika Charan Sen brought to bear more freely upon the daily conduct of the school. The health of our esteemed friend Rai Rajib Lochan is too feeble to warrant our calling upon him for much extra exertion—but why should not each of the other gentlemen take it in turn week by week to visit the classes and encourage both masters and boys by their countenance and advice?"

MR. MACKENZIE thus recommended honest and unostentatious work :

"Believe me, my friends, when I say that the model native gentleman in my eyes is not he who rises up ostentatious benefactions in the pages of the Gazette, but the man who, living quietly among his own people, and near his ancestral home, does what in him lies to elevate and ameliorate the state and prospects of his poorer countrymen. No need for him to fawn upon the hand of power—no need for him to haunt the backstairs of the great. Of him we may say with Kapila in the Hitopadesa—'He is a river whose holy confluence is self-restraint; whose water is truth; whose bank is good morals; whose waves are benevolence. Useful is the life of him, in whom living many live."

THE FOLLOWING declaration of Mr. Mackenzie has a wide practical significance :

"Shib Nath Babu has urged me to make use of my powers as Magistrate to coerce the Saidabad Zemindars into leaving an open space about the school. I am not myself given to brandishing my magisterial powers before the eyes of every body, when there is no real occasion for it. Bring to bear upon these zemindars the mighty force of native public opinion show them how they will, by a little generosity, benefit the youth of their native town and greatly its leading inhabitants; and if all this fails, let us buy up their interests. For this or for enlarging the school, I will myself subscribe one hundred Rupees, wishing only I could afford a larger sum."

We wish that not only other Magistrates but also officers occupying more exalted stations would follow this principle.

MR. MACKENZIE concluded by giving some practical suggestions on the subject of education :

"Briefly, then, you must remember and impress on the teachers that "*education* is something more than *instruction*—and that instruction is really, though the most prominent, that part of education which requires least care and thought and is practically of least importance." This deep remark was made by an eminent man who thus enforced it. "Most parents of whatsoever rank or condition, fancy they have done all they need do for the education of their children, when they have had them taught such things as custom requires that persons of their class should learn; although with a view to the *formation of character*, which is the main end and object of education, it would be almost as reasonable to read a treatise on botany to raise a flower-bed, under a notion of making the plants grow and blossom, The aim of those who instruct youth should be to unfold and discipline and strengthen the minds of the pupils, to inspire them with a love of knowledge, and to improve their faculties for acquiring it, and not merely to load and stuff them with a certain ready made quantity of knowledge, for knowledge is only power when it is living, firmly grounded, reproductive, and expansive." The business of the teacher then is to educe or bring out what is within, not merely to *instruct* or impose a form from without. Of course the child cannot evolve all knowledge from his inner consciousness, and we must put in before we can take out, but we should so put in that the faculties may be stimulated to reason, assimilate, and reproduce that which is presented to them by the teachers.

"Now, all this sounds perhaps very abstract and difficult, and I should not have ventured to say it, had I not known there were those among you who can fully grasp and take it in. The thing is easily seen in practice. Thus, in arithmetic, it is nothing to teach a boy to perform the mechanical processes and bring out correct results. You are thereby training up merely a second rate accountant. Teach him to reason out for himself the properties and relations of even simple numbers, and you are laying the foundations, it may be, of a possible astronomer! You may force a lad to cram his mind with names and dates, and call it 'history.' He will forget it, and his mind feel all the lighter for the loss. Lead him to recognise the *causes* that bring about events to speculate on the character and conduct of great men, to trace the connection of nations and their mutual influence—and you are training perhaps an embryo statesman, destined himself one day to sway the fortunes of his fellowmen! Let your pupils see in geography nothing but lines on maps and dry details in books—and you might just as well compel them to learn advertisements by-heart—or mandate the columns of the Towjih-roll. But show them how the mere fact that '*rivers flow*,' traced to its cause, opens at once a vista of research that branches into endless avenues of wonder—show them what climate means, and why it is—explain how races mix and separate—trace out the changing paths of commerce and open before them the moving panorama of the world—and you are lifting these living souls from a horizon bounded by the palms or mangoes of their village fields to the broader platform of this one grand humanity.!

And, though the great majority will doubtless die unknown, and their ashes mingle with the sacred stream that washes their humble home, they will still have lived a larger life, have passed a happier time, been more tolerant to their neighbours and of more use in their generation, than had you left them to wallow in the mire of ignorance or given them only the mere husks of formal knowledge.

I have set before you perhaps rather a lofty standard of education, and you will say how can we carry it out with the means within our reach? You may do much by judicious conversation and examination. Instead of taking the class-book when you come to visit the school, and questioning merely on the letter of the lesson—induce the boys to *talk* about their task—engage them in discussion on the facts they commit to memory—suggest doubts, demand explanations, encourage questions, and you will not only interest them but will indicate to the Pandits the true secret of successful teaching and encourage them by shewing that you do not yourselves despise their toil. The intelligence and education of the members of the Committee is fully equal to this work, and if you could but lift the general teaching of the school out of the wretched groove of common place in which it is only too apt to run, you might inaugurate such a scholastic revolution as would place the youth of Berhampore at the very head of all the rising generation in Bengal."

Mr. Mackenzie is winning golden opinions in Moorshedabad by his warm sympathy with the people.

THE LOCAL PAPER, *Proticar*, furnishes the following programme of the entertainments, which will take place at Moorshedabad in honor of the proclamation of the Queen's assumption of the imperial title :

"First of all, the Imperial Proclamation will be read on the 1st. January by our popular Magistrate Mr. Mackenzie with great eclat on the Square Maidan. Sunnuds for loyalty will then be bestowed on deserving persons. In the evening the English quarter will be illuminated and fireworks let off at an aggregate expense of Rs. 2500 allotted to this part of the City. The Nizamut band will be in attendance to play at intervals. The native town of Berhampore will be illuminated by the people themselves.

On the 2nd. the Palace of His Highness the Nizam will be illuminated at an estimated expense of Rs. 7000 to be defrayed out of the Nizamut Fund. Fireworks of Rs. 1500 worth (the amount allotted to that part of the City) will be let off. The whole City and the other side of the River will also be illuminated, not excepting the river where floating lights as on the occasion of the *Bera* will be in abundance. There will be a dinner given to the Europeans and *Natch* to the Natives at the Palace on the same night.

Then commences a series of festivities for which the public will be indebted to Her Highness the Moharanee Surnomaye.

On the 3rd. she gives a grand dinner and ball to the Europeans of 4 districts, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, Rajshaye and Nuddea at her Villa at Banjetia. The Great Hotel will take charge of the purveying department. A band from Calcutta will be in attendance. On the 4th. and 5th. the noble Lady will entertain all the native gentlemen at her Cossimbazar House to *Nautches* and fireworks. There will be also feasting and almsgiving to the poor.

So Moorshedabad bids fair to take the shine out of the other districts in this demonstration of loyalty, thanks to Mr. Mackenzie, Maharani Shurnomoyi, and her enlightened manager Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur.

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE HON'BLE J. G. COLEMAN, the head of the East India community at Madras, has come forward very liberally to relieve the distress among the Christian population of Madras in this crisis. He has made arrangements for the support of 200 distressed Europeans and Eurasians at the Monegar Choultry. They will be supplied with one substantial mid-day meal.

AT THE Boston Society of Natural History Dr. Warren alluded to a simple, easy, and effectual cure for stammering which is considered to be a mental and not a physical defect. The stammerer is directed at every syllable, pronounced, to tap at the same time with the finger; by so doing, he will be surprised to find that he can pronounce quite fluently, and by long and constant practice, he will pronounce perfectly well. This may be explained in two ways, either by a sympathetic consentaneous action of the nerves of voluntary motion in the finger and in those of the tongue, which is the most probable; or it may be that the movement of the finger distracts the attention of the individual from his speech,, and allows a free action of the nerves concerned in articulation.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPAL BILL as amended is cast much on the model of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Half the Commissioners will be nominated by Government and half will be elected by the rate-payers. There as here the question has arisen as to the controlling power of Government. A non-official member, Mr. Macfayden, has recorded a vigorous protest, which we give below :

Sections 60—62. I do not share in the Committee's approval of the completeness of these "bludgeon sections." I cannot imagine the circumstances which would justify any Government in sweeping away the Municipal constitution which has been built up with such pains; and if I could imagine Government exercising the powers conferred by the sections, I am not sure that this would of itself prove the Commissioners in the wrong. The argument that the power is never likely to be used is rather in favor of excising, than of retaining sections which in principle and expression are a standing threat to the Municipality. I know that in the Bombay and Calcutta Acts similar sections figure, but this fact does not make me love them the more. If we believe Madras is fit for Municipal institutions, let us confer them; if we do not believe this I for one would much prefer an admiaistration direct by Government to the proposed Municipal Constitution tempered by Sections 60 to 62. It is from no rooted distrust in Governments that I say this, but from a belief that the sections in question will keep out of the Municipality Commissioners whose experience and independence might be valuable aids to the Executive. This has certainly been the result in Calcutta."

We hope the rate-payers of Madras will back Mr. Macfayden by a strong demonstration on the subject.

IT IS proposed to levy town duties in Madras. Mr. Macfayden thus opposes this innovation :

"I regret that the arguments which have convinced the Committee have failed to convert me to the opinion that power to impose town duties should be given in the Bill. I believe that such duties will be oppressive, demoralizing, and difficult of collection. I do not lose sight of the fact that these duties are not to be imposed till all other taxes are levied at maximum rates, and the importance of this concession I do not desire to underrate. But it is possible to conceive a lax executive feeling little anxiety as to the proceeds of other taxes, when in reserve so powerful a weapon of taxation as octroi is kept. It is further not impossible that, while for ordinary Municipal purposes the other taxes provided in the Bill would prove sufficient, Government might, under the provisions of the "bludgeon sections," impose town duties, in order to force on an unwilling population a drainage scheme, like that of Calcutta, which we know to be extravagantly expensive, and as to the sanitary results of which great difference of opinion exists. Holding these views, I am unable to concur in the Committee's recommendations with reference to town duties."

Mr. Macfayden is quite right.

A MUSICIAN has been made a Knight. Sir Herbert Stanley Oakley, the new knight, is second son of the late Sir Herbert, and brother of the present Sir Charles Oakely, Bart. He was educated at Rugby School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which University he is M.A. After having graduated he went abroad to complete his studies in the art for which, from the earliest childhood, he had shown so marked a predilection, at Leipzing he studied pianoforte-playing under professor Moscheles; and at Bonn, organ playing under Dr. Breidenstein, Professor of Music in that University and later under the great organist, Dr. Johann Schneder, of Dresden. While resident in London he acted for some years as musical correspondent to the *Guardian*, to which and to other journals he still occasionally contributes notices of musical festivals at home and abroad. In 1865, on the death of Professor Donaldson, he was urged to become a candidate for the vacant chair of music in Edinburgh University, and was unanimously elected by the University Court, Mr. Gladstone being then Lord Rector. In 1871 he received from the Primate, *ex officio*, the honorary degree of Doctor of Music. The Royal honour just received by him is, it is told the first instance of the recipient holding a musical appointment in Scotland.

AN INDIAN STUDENT named RuttanjiVerangi Desai, residing in London, committed suicide. On the 16th October he left home to go to the Holborn Skating Rink, and returned about midnight, having purchased a revolver and a box of cartridges. Shortly after going to bed his compnion heard the report of fire-arms, and raised an alarm. The bedroom door was forced open, and he was found in bed with the pistol lying on his chest. A doctor was called in, and found that a bullet had passed through the mouth in to the vertebræ, injuring the spinal cord. He died on the following day. A verdict of suicide while of unsound

mind was returned. He was twenty-one years of age. He committed suicide because he was not sure of success at the ensuing examination.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

EACH VERSE of the following contains every letter but E—*no* easy task :

THE FATE OF NASSAU.

Bold Nassau quits his caravan
A hazy mountain grot to scan ;
Climbs jaggy rocks to spy his way,
Doth tax his sight, but far doth stray.

Not work of man, nor sport of child,
Finds Nassau in that mazy wild ;
Lax grow his joints, limbs toil in vain.
Poor wight ! why didst thou quit that plain ?

Vainly for succour Nassau calls ;
Known, Zillah, that thy Nassau falls ;
But prowling wolf and fox may joy
To quarry on thy Arab boy.

WE GIVE the following interesting extract from Surgeon-Major William Curran's paper entitled "Personal Experience of Deaths from Aneurism" :

"From that day in April 1861 on which I first landed in India, I have been curious to ascertain the effects produced on the hearts of the poorer classes of natives by the terrible and long continued exertions imposed on them by their castes. I have been three different times into Cashmere, and I invariably made it a point of examining the hearts of the coolies who accompanied me. Last summer I stopped and examined, on the Murree and Abbottabad road, some scores of the creatures who carry wood from Kaghan to the former place. In no one instance among all these persons, and in these various situations, could I trace serious disease of the heart or larger blood vessels to these labours—labours which, I may here add, have no parallel elsewhere out of India, and compared with which the mild half-hour's parade and easy 'sentry go' of the summer season in the plains, sink into utter, nay ridiculous insignificance."

DR. NICHOLSON, Civil Surgeon, Monghyr, recommends dry conservancy as a sanitary measure combining agricultural profits. There are at Monghyr public latrines to which the inhabitants resort. There are also three small conservancy farms in connection with the latrines, one containing five beeghas of land, and the other two, four begahs each. The farms are in three different situations so as to be close to the latrines. The night-soil is brought from the latrines daily and deposited in *shallow trenches* a foot deep and foot and a half broad. After each daily deposit a little dry earth is sprinkled over to prevent bad smell, and when the trench is quite full, a similar one is opened parallel to it, and about a foot distant. In Monghyr there are eighteen public latrines, of which nine are pucka and cost about Rs. 800 each ; and the kutcha ones cost Rs 120 each. The best floor for such places is asphalte. A flooring on this substance does not permit any soakage of urine or other liquid, and it may be tarred every now and then. Dr. Nicholson writes :

"I took the idea from the system in force at Furrackabad, which has been carried out by the natives themselves for ages, As much as Rs. 15 000 to Rs. 20,000, is there paid annually by the cultivators to the mehters. About 700 acres were under a triple crop of Indian-corn, potatoes, and tobacco (all grown in one year) when I was there, besides a large area under sugarcane and other fine crops."

Dr. Mouat introduced the dry conservancy system in the Jails. We should like to know how it has answered.

WE GIVE BELOW a list of the Presidents of the United States with the years of their election :

Declaration of Independence	July 4, 1776
General Washington, first President	1789 and 1793
John Adams	1797
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805
James Madition	1809 and 1813
James Monroe	1817 and 1821
John Quincy Adams	1825
General Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833
Martin Van Buren	1837
General William Henry Harrison (died April 4)	1841
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841
James Knox Polk	1845
General Zachary Taylor (died July 9, 1850)	1849
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850
General Franklin Pierce	1853
James Buchanan	1857
Abraham Lincoln (assassinated April 14, 1865)	1861 and 1865
Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
General Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873

WE ARE sorry to record the death of the *Behar Herald*. The bawdy wind from the official quarter has stifled its breath. The new Lucknow daily, the *Indian Standard*, has been incorporated with the *Lucknow Times*.

THE ORIGINAL of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom is said to be in the land of the living. He is now a clergyman, called the Rev. Josiah Henson, aged about 88 years, and was 42 years old when he escaped from slavery in Maryland. He has eleven children, forty-four grand children, and eight great grand children, whom he gathers around him once every year in his Canadian home. Two of his children he carried 600 miles on his back when escaping from slavery ; he travelled that distance on foot. He is still a very hale man, about five feet eight in height, and very muscular. A subscription has been started to enable him to prosecute his missionary work in Canada, and to sustain a college which he has established for the education of his people.

THE KING of Burmah is erecting in his capital a monument like the Taj at Agra. A pagoda constructed entirely of Carrara marble is in contemplation at Mandalay at a cost, it is estimated, of about 30 lacs of rupees. His Majesty will probably avail himself of Italian skill.

THE LUCKOW TIMES calls attention to the extended jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh who, under the new Oudh Laws' Act, "may at any time within one year from the passing of any decree or order by any Court subordinate to him call for the proceedings in the case and may if he see sufficient grounds revise and alter or reverse or confirm the said decree or order." Our contemporary observes that the old law, which made two concurrent judgments in Oudh final, has proved a failure.

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received a copy of a Madras Native paper entitled the *Khasim ul Akhbar*. It is a diglot. The number before us contains a good article on the Madras Municipality.

ANOTHER Native paper is projected in Madras, to be called the *Madrassee*. We wish it every success.

IT IS stated that the Government is making preparations to send an army corps to Egypt if necessary.

THE PIONEER says that the Proclamation Ceremony at the Imperial Assemblage will take place on the open plain about a mile and a half from the Alipore road, close to the village of Dahirpore—the spot chosen being about four miles from Delhi itself, and half that distance from the Viceroy's camp.

THE TEA-PLANTERS of the Kangra Valley presented an address to His Excellency the Viceroy during tour, who returned the following reply :

"GENTLEMEN,—Before I reply to the memorial you have just read, allow me in the first place to assure you that it has afforded me a triple pleasure—a pleasure which I appreciate as a traveller, as a guest, and also as a man interested in, and to some extent responsible for, the government of this great empire, to have the opportunity of meeting you here upon the ground which your enterprise, your capital, and your intelligence have converted into what seems to me an earthly paradise. It is said to have been the custom of the old Greek exiles to carry with them in their wanderings, wherever they went, a handful of their native earth. But you, gentlemen, have carried with you, not indeed a piece of English earth, but an abundant store of those English habits and qualities which improve and embellish every piece of earth beneath their beneficent influence. Where you settle, there the church and the school spring up, and round the church and the school, the graceful villa, the thriving village, the blooming garden. And now, having congratulated myself on the welcome you have given me, let me also offer to you, gentlemen my sincere congratulations on the success with which you have established your domicile in this delightful valley—a valley which so far resembles the happy valley of Rasselas, that nothing seems wanting to the happiness of its inhabitants except the fulfilment of those wishes which happiness itself creates. This, at least, is the impression I derive from a sympathetic attention to the memorial you have presented to me. I gather from that memorial that your enterprise has been, commercially and financially, so successful that at the present moment you are actually suffering from what our French neighbours would call an embarrassment of riches in other words, from a plethora of currency notes, which you cannot get rid of fast enough (laughter.) As a consolation for the misfortunes of less favoured mortals, proverbial philosophy assures us that every cloud has it silver lining but in the present case, gentlemen, it is the absence of a silver lining to these pockets full of notes, which seems to be the only cloud on your prosperity. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I am sure you will not expect from me here and now an immediate or definitive answer to the request contained in your memorial. (No no.) You will understand that I cannot give you such a final answer without communicating on the subject of your memorial with the Financial Department of my Government. But I will lose no time in doing this, and shall do it with a strong bias in favour of your wishes. (Hear, hear.) I will tell you why. I could not indeed conscientiously advocate any general increase, either in the deposits or the staff of our tahsil treasuries, and I should have been glad to think that the success of your important industry had created on this spot an advantageous field for the enterprise of private banking. But as regards the first of these considerations, having listened with attention to your memorial, my present impression is that compliance with the particular proposals which it specifies need not involve any great expense or inconvenience to the Government ; and as regards all other considerations. I consider that your case is an exceptional one. In the excellent results of these tea-plantations of the Kangra valley, which as you remind me have been fostered and encouraged by the Government of India, I recognize imperial benefits so considerable as to entitle the authors of those benefits to a special claim on the consideration of the Government. Your undertaking has not only been remunerative to yourselves ; it has afforded lucrative employment to thousands of the population of this district. The effect of its example, no less than that of its results, is not merely local ; and so far as its social and political influence extends, besides being eminently creditable to the British character, it is also conducive to the stability of the British Raj. For all these reasons, gentlemen, my sympathies are with you ; and it will afford me sincere gratification should I find it practically in my power to give effect to your wishes."

It is always pleasant to read Lord Lytton's addresses.

THE DELHI Correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that "it is no secret that the Delhi Assemblage is being got up in accordance with the expressed desire of Her Majesty." But when Her Gracious Majesty hears of the sad accounts of the Famine in Bombay and Madras and the Cyclone in East Bengal, she will not we feel confident insist upon the pageant.

THE ARRANGEMENTS of the camps at the Delhi Assemblage will be as follows : The Madras camp will be on the left of the Viceroy, looking from the ridge, and Bombay on the right. Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjab will be placed on the right side of the Alipore Road where the Prince of Wales's camp was. Mysore and Baroda will be near the Nizam's (Metcalfe estate) ; the Central Indian Chiefs, including Holkar and Scindia, will encamp somewhere close to the village of Azadpur, where the Alipore Road joins the Kurnal Road. The Rajputana Chiefs' camp sites are marked out on the Gurgaon Road. By careful arrangements it has been so managed that none of the camps will be more than about four miles from Delhi. The press, the consuls, and the foreigners of distinction (including, the Governors of Goa and Pondicherry) will be located somewhere under the ridge behind the Commander-in-Chief's camp. The visitors who have plots allotted to them are, placed outside the Cashmere Gate.

THE AMIR of Cabul it is said cannot come to the Delhi Assemblage. It would not be safe for him to quit Cabul, with Yakoob Khan left behind him. And then the Russian complications.

FRIDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

A FRENCH nobleman has given to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Pondicherry the sum of 10,000 francs, or Rs. 4,000 for a new hospital at the settlement, exclusively for old people of all castes and creeds.

PAPER-MANUFACTURE is being tried in the Punjab jails, but we read that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is much disappointed at the failure of the Jail Department to supply paper of good quality. Complaints during the past year have been frequent, and the paper supplied has been of so very inferior a quality and so unsuitable for permanent records, that it has been necessary to permit the Settlement Department, whose demand for paper of a good quality is very large, to purchase what they require in the local market. There has apparently not been good supervision.

KHELAT has been pacified. The most rebellious of the Sirdars are now on friendly terms with the Khan, and will accompany him to the Assemblage,—a happy family.

THE FOLLOWING figures shew the ruling prices in some of the distressed districts in Bombay :

"*Kavir*, jawari 5, gram 6½, rice 4. oil 1¾, tur 5 *Saugamner* (Ahmednagar District), bajri 8½—9, jawari 11at 12, wheat 9—9½. *Indi* (Kaladgi District), jawari 5, whe) 5, rice 4, dal of tur 5, gram 4½. *Maini* (Satara District, jawari 7—8. *Tuljagner*, jawari 6, gram 6, wheat 7. *Lanmeshwar*, rice 3½, jawari 4. The following figures, for Poona, show the prices, in rupees, of three maunds :—bajri, Rs. 13 to 14½ ; jawari, Rs. 11 to 11½ ; wheat, Rs. 12½ to 14 ; gram, Rs. 10½ to 10½ ; tur, Rs. 13 ; rice, Rs. 17 to 20.'

THE MAGISTRATE of Furredpore contradicts the rumour that the police inspector deputed to inquire into the case of the murder of Babu Purnachandra Rai, zemindar, had fallen a victim to the fury of the Ferazies.

AN EXAMINATION for the admission of forty-five candidates to the Royal Indian Engineering College is to be held in June or July next. Is not the Department already over-crowded ? The Government offered the other day to make over some engineers to the Railway Companies.

SAUL among the prophets. The *Pioneer* sharply criticizes Dr. Hunter's five volumes of *Statistical Account of Bengal*. The writer begins by saying, "Dr. Hunter's work seems to us in some measure a result of a mischievous craving to have something to show for the existence of his department." He then goes on :

"The Department of Statistics under a Director-General was the outcome of the Secretary of State's orders, and it forthwith went to work, not as one might expect by developing branch offices and centres of information for the collection of statistical data at first hand from the landholders, merchants, and people of each district, but by elaborating, we are told, "a comprehensive scheme for utilizing the information *already* collected, and for the consolidation into one whole of the materials that may be available." When we remember that at this time, 1870, the most primary of statistical facts in regard to Bengal—the number of the population—was unknown, and that then as now no collector from Tipperah to Bankipore could venture on any agricultural estimate that might be described as other than a more or less probable guess. Dr. Hunter's effort to utilize something that did not exist was naturally more hopeful than promising. However, the department has now its big book to show ; and has proved its vitality by an expenditure in Bengal alone of some five lakhs of rupees. It will now, perhaps, begin to apply itself to the humble and unostentatious work of collecting and collating statistical information."

And this is the way our money goes !

THE SAME WRITER protests that due credit has not been given to the different compilers, who have worked under Dr. Hunter. He says :

"There is another matter which must attract attention, that is, the very personal way in which Dr. Hunter has published these volumes. No one, looking at the title page,

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could come to the conclusion that the work was anything but a private publication. Nor does the simple "W. W. Hunter" on its back lead to any other opinion. It does not even bear the royal arms. Dr. Hunter seems to forget that the work done by him is not authorship. It is editing—the editing of facts supplied to the Statistical Department by a couple of hundred officers in different parts of Bengal. Of the forty three districts, into which the present Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal is divided, twenty-three have been entirely—shall we say—statisticiled by these gentlemen. We know as a fact that most of the accounts written by them have been passed not only by Dr. Hunter, but by the Government of Bengal with very slight verbal changes, and these only where the style of the language did not please the nice ears of the Director-General and Sir R. Temple. So entirely have these reports been written by the nameless "local assistants" that one of them, we understand, was once able to meet some criticism made in a moment of forgetfulness by Dr. Hunter, by pointing out that the passage in which the words objected to occurred, was the only complete sentence in the whole, which emanated from the Director-General's pen"

Etu Brute!

SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received the second annual report of the Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited for the year ending 31st August last. The state of the Company may be judged from the fact that their funds which at the end of the first year amounted to Rs. 21,545-4-5 have increased during the year of report by Rs. 16,663-12-8. The Directors received during the year of report 182 Life Proposals for the Assurance of Rs. 7,89,500. Of this number 148 have resulted in policies and the remainder have been declined or otherwise disposed of. The annual premiums on the 151 new policies effected and in force, during the year amount to Rs. 30,063-10-10. The current annual income of the society was Rs 30,063-10-10.

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. Lethbridge has been promoted to the second grade of the educational service. Merit has been rewarded.

THE FEW remarks which we made in a recent issue suggesting the desirableness of raising a fund to settle Nobin of Tarkeshur memory in life have found response. Babu Anupchand Mitter, Manicktolla Street, has kindly consented to act as Secretary to "Nobin Fund." We have received the following sums in aid of the fund, which we have made over to Babu Anupchand Mitter—Babu Khetterpoddo Mookerjea, Lucknow, Rs. 15, Babu Bishodeb Bose, Rs. 5, and Babu Hurropersad Chatterjea, Bhownipore, Rs. 10. Subscriptions have been set on foot in Calcutta, which we are informed amount to about three hundred and fifty.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Professor Monier Williams to this country. It is stated that ostensibly the object of his journey is to finish his great work on the religious systems, castes, sacred places, and antiquities of India, but it is understood that his real object is to obtain accurate information as to the state of feeling among Hindus of all classes, and make a report to the Government.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS makes the following remarks anent the proposed appointment of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal:

"It has long been a complaint that since the authority of the East India Company has been superseded by that of the Crown, many members of the Civil Service in India have looked upon our great dependency, not as a permanent place of residence, but simply as a temporary arena for the pursuits of lucrative profession. Mr. Ashley Eden is not an official of this class. On the contrary, his entire career have been spent in the service of his adopted country, and his appointment to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal may, therefore, be regarded as a just reward for services which has been prolonged from youth to maturity. Mr. Fawcett, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, remarked that wherever an Englishman is employed where a native could do the work, not only are we employing an agency far more costly than it need be, but we are sowing the seeds of discontent. Mr. Ashley Eden is a man who may be trusted to bear this fact in mind, for his outspoken sympathy with the people of India has more than once exposed him to public obloquy. We especially refer to the part he took many years ago in bringing to light numerous acts of oppression in the indigo districts of the very province which he is now about to govern. His action at that time was amply vindicated by the evidence submitted to the Royal Commission, and by the reforms for the protection of the ryots which were subsequently brought into successful operation. We feel sure that throughout India his appointment will be accepted as a pledge that the government of that Empire will continue to be conducted in a spirit of justice to the native population."

The London paper has given expression to popular opinion in Bengal regarding Mr. Eden.

ACCORDING to Mr. Maclean of the *Bombay Gazette* the opinion conveyed to the Secretary of State about the *hauteur* of the Anglo-Indian towards the Indian was expressed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales himself.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 11th November.—The despatch of Lord Derby to Lord Augustus Loftus of the 30th October reviews the action of the Government and confirms the Czar's note of the 2nd October, proposing to the Emperor of Austria a Russian occupation of Bulgaria, whilst Austria occupies the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In these propositions Lord Derby refuses to concur, and has warned Schouvaloff that in case of a dispute the atrocity agitation feeling in England would change if it was once believed that Constantinople was menaced. There is intense excitement in America, later returns of the Presidential votes rendering Tilden's election doubtful.

13th.—The Press regard the Czar's speech as a reply to Lord Beaconsfield's at Guildhall. The Greek Government has announced a policy of armed neutrality. The Khedive has accepted Mr. Goschen's financial proposals.

14th.—The Czars speech has been received with enthusiasm in Russia.

15th.—A Royal warrant just issued creates in the Army a new rank—that of second Lieutenant for first appointments.

St. Petersburgh, 15th November.—Russia has prohibited the exportation of horses.

16th.—The Russian demands of Turkey comprise the appointment of Christian Governors, election of Native officials, expulsion of Circassians and the appointment of a permanent consular commission to supervise.

New York, 15th November.—The Agricultural Bureau reports the condition of the cotton on an average 91 per cent. of full crop. It is also superior and earlier.

Constantinople, 14th November.—The Porte objects to state its views respecting the conference until informed of the points for discussion.

Cairo, 11th November—The Khedive's Finance Minister has been dismissed and imprisoned charged with conspiracy.

Bombay. 14th November.—The Czar has ordered the nobilization of part of the Army. A circular issued by Prince Gortschakoff appeared explaining the measure and coinciding with the Czar's speech. The Porte is preparing for a military division. The ironclads under Hobart proceeding to the Black Sea.

THE LATE Michael Mudhusudun Datta's excellent poem Meghnad Badha has been dramatized and adapted to the stage. The play was performed this evening on the boards of the Bengal Theatre. Some of the actors acquitted themselves creditably, but there is room for improvement. In some scenes there was a little over-acting, and the effect of the pathetic was marred by too much shedding of tears.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a monthly Marathi Magazine to be called the *Shilpakala Sangraha* or Art Journal, which will be issued from this month and edited by R. V. A. Dhairyvan, Engineer, Surveyor, Atchitect, and Drawing Master, C. E. College, Poona. The publication will be quite new of its kind in the Indian vernacular. We wish the projector every success.

AS USUAL in this season the rate of mortality in Calcutta is high. For the week ending 11th current it was 36. 7 per thousand of the population, previous week it was 31·9. The most prevalent diseases are fever, cholera, diarrhœa and dysentry. There were 109 deaths from fever in its various forms, 37 from cholera and 41 from diarrhœa and dysentry.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) as amended by Act XI of 1874 with notes and appendix containing the Evidence Act and the Extradition Act. Thacker Vining and Co. Bombay. 2. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. 45, part II, No. III, 1876. 3. Subdukulpa Druma or the Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Sir Radhakant Bahadur. Second edition, vol. 6. Nos. 6 and 7. 4. Vedarthvaratun or an Attempt to interpret the Vedas. Vol. I. No. 1. 5. Ritu-Sanhara of Kalidasa—Translated into Hindi verse. By Thakur Juga Mohun Sinha of Bijayaroghoogurbu, Jubbulpur. 6. Sree Vijayaragharun Pachisi. By the late Thakur Prayaga Dasa, Chief, Bijayaraghogurh, Jubbulpore. Edited by Thahur Juga Mohun Sinha. 7. Patra Probadha or Book of Letters By Lalmohun Bidyanidhi, Head-master, Berhampore Normal School. 8. Rudiments of Practical Arithmetic in Bengali. By Poornochunder Das, Moorshedabad. 9. Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue, Central Provinces for the half year ending 30th September 1875. 10. The substance of a Speech delivered at the Saidabad Lord Hardinge's school. By A. Mackenzie Esq. C. S.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

THE CYCLONE.

THE MORE we enquire about the devastations of the Cyclone in East Bengal, the more are we horrified by the harrowing details of the disaster. It came too suddenly and the people were not in the least prepared for it. The wind rose, and in about half an hour the water began to rise; one wave followed another in such rapid succession that the poor sufferers had no time to think of saving their lives, goods, or treasure. To them it was as if the Old Deluge had come again—the day of reckoning without any previous notice. Water rushed in where it had never been seen before; now it was a foot high, the next moment perhaps five feet, in a trice more ten feet, and in an hour or so the land was covered with a vast expanse of water for miles and miles around, submerging houses, trees, beast, man, and what not. How any one was saved at all was itself a miracle. God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb! We have heard stories of escape, which exceed in wondrousness the wildest romance. The trees for the most part saved the survivors of this calamity. The habitations in Backergunge and Noakhally are surrounded by trees, and these being chiefly *madar* trees, the men were washed upon those trees, the thorns of which served as a sort of hook in fastening them as they were carried aloft. Once laid upon the trees, they were secured by these natural hooks. Some again floated upon planks, thatches, bamboos, or the like. The commotion of nature was so terrific and the consternation among man, beast, and insect so overpowering that for the moment all other instincts in them gave place to a common instinct for saving their lives. The most poisonous snakes were found coiled round the same branches whereon some man or woman was hanging, and neither doing harm to the other. A correspondent in our last issue mentioned the case of a boy floating upon the back of a wild boar, which swam across with this load without shewing the least sign of its ferocity. If the tales of the salvation of the sufferers from this terrible flood could be collected, they would form a book of romance, the like of which has never yet been forged by the imagination of man. Death was of course the common lot. The lowest official estimate we are told is the loss of a hundred and fifty thousand human lives; the popular estimate is two hundred thousand. Perhaps the real number of deaths will be never known. The census numbers may be taken as a basis, and a reckoning of the survivors in the villages may be made, and thus a comparative table struck, but who can say what was the increase of population since the census had been obtained, and what was the number of the floating population, which had come for trade or business? The eye-witnesses can alone tell the fearful loss of life which has occurred. We have heard from their lips that wherever they went they saw scattered all over the land dead bodies of man, woman, child, cow, bullock, buffalo, and other animals. Aye, they found themselves in a country of the dead. In one village an eye-witness tells us that he saw only four survivors—two men and two women, the men made widowers and the women widows by the flood. Fields, tanks, and homesteads were all filled with corpses. But what the eye met was not a complete index to the horrible tale of devastation. Hundreds and thousands must have been washed away into the vasty deep. Our pen trembles as we contemplate the terrible loss of life which this calamity has caused. In this country of floods such a dreadful death-roll was seldom before recorded as the result of a storm-wave. In times past and in other tracts floods had taken place, but death was never so widespread as on this occasion. It seemed as if the Demon of Death was suddenly bent upon holding a Carnival.

It was most fortunate, aye almost providential, that the Governor of the country was immediately on the spot. When he had left for Noakhally he had no news of the calamity. He had heard of a cyclone on the Chittagong coast, but he had no idea that the calamity was so wide-spread and so severe. At Noakhally His Honor for the first time had the intelligence of the sad disaster at Backergunge, and after staying there for a day, which he employed in making the fullest enquiry into the condition of the people there, and issuing the necessary orders for their relief, he steamed away the next day for Dakhin Shabazpore, and what did he see? He stood aghast as he cast his eyes around—dead bodies of human beings and animals, the habitations of men torn off from the ground, all their valuables washed away, and the pregnant crops laid prostrate. What His Honor had seen in Noakhally was serious enough. But what he saw in Dakhin Shahazpore surpassed in its sternness all that he had left behind. The survivors had for the first two or three days suffered much for want of food and other necessaries of life—as the Revd. Mr. Kerry says in some cases they were mad for

food—there was disorder and despair—it was as if the heart of the people had sunk never to rise again. But the energetic efforts of the local officers and the presence of the Lieutenant Governor revived their lost spirit, re-established order, and restored confidence. The survivors felt that the hand of protection was over them. The Lieutenant Governor and his party walked over miles and miles, made a house to house enquiry, encouraged the traders to re-establish trade and industry, and planted relief centres with strict instructions to the men in charge to see that no life was lost for want of food. Fortunately the people had food. They opened their underground stores, and when the Lieutenant Governor and suite visited they saw them drying their wet grain. The peasantry of Backergunge have always been a well-to-do class, as indeed it is they who feed with their surplus produce the bulk of the population of Bengal. It is true that the sufferers have lost all that they had above the earth, but the subterranean stores and the crops still left —half the crops it is said are gone in the blasted tract—will go far to keep them alive and also to enable them to set up in life again. From Dowlatkhan and the neighbouring villages in Dakhin Sahbazpore His Honor went to Burrisal where he met the Magistrate-Collector and Commissioner, and organized relief measures. We should have said that from Dowlatkhan His Honor first went to visit Hatia and Sundip, but unfortunately he could no cross the water. The snags thrown by the devil wind rendered it impossible for the Lieutenant Governor's steam-launch to approach the land—it seemed as if the enemy had planted these cross-bars against the advent of ministers of grace. Still what His Honor could do from the water he did. One thing it is very gratifying to learn. We are told that the water of the tanks is not brackish —those who have tasted it tell us that it is fresh and not unhealthy. Of course where dead bodies have been carried into the tanks there the water is bad—in other tanks the water is said to be not saltish. This fact may well suggest the question whether it was a salt wave which passed over Dakhin Shabazpore. But let that pass. The results of the Lieutenant Governor's orders we believe are these—trade has been revived; the traders had at first fears of plunder, and indeed plunder had commenced assisted in some cases strange to say by the Police themselves, but a strict vigilance has been set on foot; order and confidence have been re-established; the condition of the sufferers has been enquired into and tested, and where there has been need of help it has been promptly given; the Government has warned its officers against the demoralizing system of giving charity, except in clear cases of necessity; our information is that for the most part the survivors do not want charitable relief; then doctors have already been posted wherever there is fear of sickness, and a batch of fifty doctors more will we believe be deputed in course of this week. No epidemic disease we are glad to learn has as yet broken out in Backergunge, but on the Chittagong coast there has been an outbreak of cholera. Our greatest fear is about a pestilence, which usually follows a calamity like the present. But the Government seems to be prepared for it to the best of its ability. The loss of cattle has been most serious; most of the cows and bullocks have perished, but by far the greater portion of domesticated buffaloes, which can swim better, have been saved. The ryots will suffer much from loss of cattle, but fortunately this is the reaping and not the cultivating season. It will be necessary we fear for the zemindars and the Government to make advances to the ryots to purchase ploughing cattle, but there is no necessity for immediate action in this direction. We have not heard whether the survivors have means to rebuild their houses, but there is one good news that the mahajans have resumed their operations, and the survivors may get advances from them to rebuild their houses. The presence of the Lieutenant Governor amidst the people had a most beneficial effect. They felt as if the Government was in the air, moving with them, living with them, and sympathizing with them. A gentleman, who has lately come from Dacca, and himself a great Eastern merchant, tells us that the traders had intended to combine and raise the price of rice, but the personal influence of the Lieutenant Governor, who spoke to them, explained to them the gravity of the crisis, and made a feeling appeal to them on behalf of suffering humanity, had the desired effect, and they in deference to his wishes lowered the prices and went on in the usual way. So far then what the Government could do has been done.

The question is—is it necessary for the general public to move in this crisis and lend a helping hand to the suffering people? We cannot say that it may not be necessary, but according to our present information the measures taken by Government seem to be sufficient. On only one point we require further information—how far the survivors are able to rebuild their houses. As for supply of food, we have no fear on that subject. There is abundance of food in the neighbouring districts, and it is flowing in fast. Then the damage to the crops except at the immediate scenes of devastation has not been serious, and even where the loss has been half the other half will be more than sufficient to meet the wants of the survivors. We would request our correspondents to keep us informed of the real condition of the people, and should necessity arise for an appeal to the public, we need hardly assure them that our humble voice will be at their command.

In conclusion we cannot however refrain from saying one thing. The nation is in mourning; two laces of Her Majesty's subjects have been gathered to their fathers; there are wails and lamentations all over the land, and is this we ask again with sorrow and mortification a fitting season for a national jubilee at Delhi and the chief towns of the empire?

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

YES, Mr. Gladstone has done it all. He has, as we remarked when we noticed his pamphlet on Bulgarian atrocities, proved the best ally of Russia. His enthusiasm and eloquence excited the English nation to a man, and led them to talk of Russia as a champion of humanity, which his own knowledge of the Muscovite character ought to have satisfied him was mere gammon. Taking advantage of this change in the English mind the War party in Russia have strengthened their position, and made demands upon Turkey, which the latter cannot concede without surrendering her "independence and integrity" as a nation. And Russia's occupation of Turkey means the negation of England's influence in the East. Russia's cardinal policy is to establish her supremacy in Asia, and though that policy received a check by the Treaty of Paris, she has never lost sight of the testamentary declarations of Peter the Great. While all Europe was agitated by the death-struggle going on between France and Prussia, Russia seized the opportunity of proposing a revision of the Paris Treaty, and converting the Black Sea into a Russian Lake. She succeeded in her attempt. France was prostrate and raised no objection. In England political philosophers enunciated the doctrine that treaties are not eternal and quietly helped the Russian project. Since then Russia has been advancing rapidly in the East and has come as far as Merv. We are no Russophobists; we are no advocates of aggressive collision with Russia on the part of England; we have always said—wait and watch. But at the same time we cannot ignore Russia's policy to domineer over the East. She has been at the bottom of the Rebellion in Turkey. The history of that Rebellion shews that it is Russian advice, Russian intrigue, and Russian arms and skill which have given the war in Turkey the present proportion and magnitude, and we now see that Russia openly aims at the occupation of Turkey.

In the East Russia has not been idle. She is essaying to bring the Amir of Cabul under his influence completely. We read in the *Indian Public Opinion* that "on the 2nd November, it got about that the Russian Ambassador had submitted a letter to the Amir of Cabul desiring him to make over to Abdul Rahman Khan (son of the late Amir Afzul Khan) the estate bequeathed to him by his father as well as that granted by the Amir to the late Afzul Khan. The request was accompanied by an intimation that the Czar would be much gratified by the Amir's compliance, and would mark his sense of the favour by awarding him (the Amir) a pension of a hundred and two thousand Bokhara *Tillas* together with other benefits not specified. At the same time, the Ambassador took care to impress on the Amir that in the event of his refusal, the Czar would make Sirdar Abdul Rahman, Governor of Bokhara and encourage him to make war on the Amir, and attack Maimana and Badakhshan. The Amir was further informed that the chiefs of Maimana have long been in secret correspondence with Abdul Rahman, and that the Ambassador had recently seen in original a letter from those chiefs to Abdul Rahman. The desirability of standing well with the Czar was further impressed on the Amir by the intimation that Jehandar Shah, late Governor of Badakshan, recently submitted to the Czar, a letter received from the people of Badakshan by the hands of some merchants to the effect that if he (Jehandar Shah) consented to come over to them, they would deliver Mir Mahmud Shah, their present Governor, into his hands, as they were suffering from oppression and tyranny; further that Sirdar Sekander Khan (son of Sultan Ahmed Khan, late Amir of Herat, was also ready to invade Herat with 4,000 Turcoman troops, but that he was prevented by the Czar. This Sirdar also favoured Abdul Rahman's claims." What does all this mean? It evidently means that Russia will have two strings to her bow. She is bent upon provoking a war in Europe and another in Asia. If Turkey does not accept the proposals of Russia, the Czar has declared that he will act independently. If again the Amir of Cabul does not take Russian advice and restore to Abdul Rahman Khan his paternal estate or state, we are afraid that the change will be from words to blows. And if Russia makes a war against Cabul, British India cannot remain quiet. The frontier of the Indian continent will be in danger, and England must act with decision. The Muscovite policy is thus plain. Russia knows well that of all the European Powers England has a vital stake in the Turkish Question, and that in the East she is her only rival. If she can engage England both in Turkey and Cabul, she will divide her strength and apparently believes that she will then find her an easy prey. On the other hand if the Amir of Cabul does not shew fight and easily succumbs to the Czar's demand, Cabul will virtually pass into the position of a dependant upon Russia. Thus Russia is playing a deep and double game. Her object seems to be to undermine England's strength. Singly she evidently considers herself more than a match for England. The hordes of Cossacks ready to give their lives at the Czar's command far outnumber the military force of England, and it seems that priding upon this strength Russia threatens to take action independently. It is generally believed that the Czar himself is peacefully inclined, that His Imperial Majesty feels that already the Empire is unwieldy and that his financial resources are not adequate to meet the exigencies of ordinary administration; but the war party seem to be too powerful for him and he has consequently given adhesion to a policy of War. Be that as it may that policy cannot be misunderstood; Russia may not actually mean to go to war, but the attitude she has assumed is warlike.

In this crisis how will the European Powers act. England turns to Prussia. Will the Uncle counsel peace to the Nephew? The *Times* makes an almost piteous appeal to Prince Bismarck. It quotes the famous passage of Macaulay's describing the effects of the seizure of Silesia. That brilliant essayist wrote: "The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederick is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the globe,—the blood of the column of Fontenoy, the blood of the brave mountaineers who were slaughtered at Culloden. The evils produced by his wickedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown, and, in order that he might rob a neighbour whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America."

The *Times* remarks: "Prince Bismarck's position is very different from that of the Great Frederick, he is guiltness of any design to disturb the peace of Europe, but, outside the ring of combatants, he is, perhaps, the one man who can avert a catastrophe as awful as that pictured in Macaulay's rhetoric. The rulers of Turkey have, we fear, made up their minds not to yield much more, and the Russian Court may soon be at the mercy of the storm which it has helped to raise. But it is not too late to keep back Russia, and if any country can thus save the world from a tremendous war, it is Germany. She has the power to compel the acceptance of at least a truce, and it depends on Prince Bismarck whether that power will be used. One plain word from him would stop Russia even on the brink of the abyss into which a very little more pressure would make her plunge. Let him only say that Germany will not permit Russia to plant herself on the Danube, and the Czar will find some means, in the vast resources of his despotic power, to stop the rush of Slavonic enthusiasm which is carrying him and the whole world to war. Let Prince Bismarck only speak, and there will be an end of Russian resolutions to occupy Bulgaria." Again: "If Prince Bismarck will only keep the sword of Russia in its sheath, England and Germany could then powerfully help each other in imposing the necessary terms on the Porte. This country may speak the more freely because it has less at stake than some others. It would have little reason for alarm even if the Danube were to become a Russian stream, and the strongest naval Power in the world need have no fear for the safety of Constantinople. What England pre-eminently seeks is Peace, and she seeks it for the general interests of Europe even more than for her own. The best security for Peace is, in the first instance, the firm attitude of a great military Power like Germany, and, in the next, a cordial alliance between her and England for the purpose of making the requisite changes in Turkey. To effect these reforms will, we admit, be very difficult, and the work may have to be left incomplete for a time. But to stop the headlong progress of Russia towards war might still be easy. Prince Bismarck's political genius, and the military triumphs of his country, have given him an influence inferior only to that which Napoleon exercised on the morrow of Austerlitz and Jena. By a single word he may save Europe from calamities compared with which those of all his own wars would seem slight; and his responsibility is as vast as his power." But Germany has as yet made no sound whatever.

We in India have a deep stake in the stability of the British Power in the East. Our fortunes are bound up with those of England. However we may criticize particular measures of the British Government in India or the attitude of particular officers of Government towards the people or the princes of India, the existence of British rule is the only security for peace, order and progress in this country. We are aware that there is discontent among the people, but we believe we can say without a fear of contradiction that even the worst malcontent does not want a change of rule. Russian domination they know well will not remove their grievances; on the contrary it will make their position far worse. Perhaps the feeling among them is not that Russia should take this country but that the proximity of the Russian Bear may induce the British Lion to shew that magnanimity which is inherent in its character, but which is sometimes forgotten. Be that as it may, we can tell our countrymen that under the rule of no other European Power are they destined to enjoy greater privileges and advantages than what they now enjoy under the benign influence of the English nation. We hope the day will not come when the British Lion and the Russian Bear will fight each other for the Indian booty, but should that calamitous day ever come our duty is plain. The princes and peoples of India should range themselves under the British banner and expel the Muscovite. If there is any nation of Europe which has an innate love of justice and fair play, it is the English nation, take it all in all.

THE INDIAN AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

IN another column we have indicated the duty of our countrymen to England, should a crisis ever arise in which John Bull may find himself arrayed in war with the Muscovite in the East. But a lively sense of that duty ought not to and does not lead us to shut our eyes to the mischief, moral and political, which the over-bearing conduct of individual Englishmen may produce in this country. It is not a good sign that Englishmen in India should consider themselves insulted and aggrieved because the responsible rulers of the country consider it their duty to now and then rebuke them or rather the obstreperous among them for unfriendliness to the children of the soil. "*One of the Aggrieved*" has addressed a vigorous protest to the *Times* on this subject. He assumes a representative character and says, "in the name of that large body of Englishmen who spend their lives in India, I beg you to give this latter a place in your columns, being, as it is, a feeble effort to rescue that body from calumnies which, many times cast upon them by pens and voices of little weight, have now been officially endorsed by the two greatest powers of the Indian Government." And who are the alleged calumniators? The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Lytton! The writer refers to the Fuller Minute of Lord Lytton and says, "I wish to draw your attention to the fact that Lord Lytton, not content with pitting his legal knowledge against that of magistrate, High Court, and Local Government, thought fit to take the opportunity of descanting upon the manner in which Englishmen out here ill-treat their native servants. This is instance No. 1." He then continues: "Instance No. 2 occurred at Cooper's-hill in July, Lord Salisbury, in addressing the youths going forth from that institution, remarked upon the "coldness" between the races in India—*i. e.*, between Europeans and natives. From the fact that he especially warned his hearers against encouraging this evil, and from the general tenour of his remarks, it is clear that he considered the "coldness" was all on the part of the white man, and he went on to say thus: "That coldness, I need not say is full, at least, of injustice, and, possibly, in the distant future, of danger; and it is contrary to the wish of the people of this country and to the tendency of the legislation which they authorise." He adds, "I read Lord Lytton's Minute through from end to end, and find in it not one word in proof of his allegations!" What proofs does he want? The records of the courts teem with such proofs, and we gave a goodly list which drew upon our devoted head the wrath of not only the Anglo-Indian press, but also of a portion of the English press. Respecting Lord Salisbury's speech "*One of the Aggrieved*" remarks: "I find his authority to consist of the experiences of certain members of the Staff that accompanied his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his late visit to India. It is useful to inquire who these philosophical observers were. The very wording of Lord Salisbury's speech proves that they were men in India for the first time; therefore, there were not Sir Bartle Frere, General Probyn, or Dr. Fayrer. Sufficient to say that good fellows and pleasant guests as they proved themselves to be, they were not precisely the men to whom one would turn for an opinion on so delicate and difficult a subject. If the matter were not so very serious, one could laugh heartily at the notion of those light-hearted young gentlemen, whose work in life is all play, sitting in judgment on the most thoughtful and industrious class of officials the world has ever seen. I ask again, what opportunity had these gentlemen of forming an opinion on our behaviour to natives, even supposing them to have been capable of forming one, had opportunity been given? They never saw the Anglo-Indian in his work-a-day life; they saw him only in Carnival."

True, but they had ears to hear. And if the natives, whom they met and spoke to, had given them an unvarying tale of the *hauteur*, high-handedness, and domineering spirit of the Anglo-Indian, were they wrong in carrying it to Her Majesty's Indian Minister. And surely the natives are better judges of the conduct of the Anglo-Indians than these hemselves.

"*One of the Aggrieved*" asserts: "I have seen the races thrown together in almost every variety of circumstance, and I believe that with one exception, they like and respect each other. That one exception is in the case of the modern educated native, and if he does not "hit it off" with the white man, the fault lies with his own supernatural conceit and impertinence—conceit and impertinence bred, nurtured, and encouraged by injudicious, though doubtless well meaning, friends. If Lord Salisbury would see proof of what I state—that where the "coldness" does exist, it is on the side of the native—let him read the comments on Lord Lyton's Minute. The English press has with one voice deplored the incident, while deprecating interference with the High Court on the part of the Executive, and has expressed strong disapproval of anything approaching to ill-treatment of natives. The native press, on the other hand, has made good the occasion by the vilest insinuations and the falsest calumnies. Let him further remember this—that when Englishmen do try and get on familiar terms with natives they only meet with rebuff, if not worse. The high caste Hindoo would consider himself degraded were he to associate intimately with us—and he, in fact, says with the Jew, "I will walk with you, talk with you, buy with you, sell with you, and so following; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you."

The writer, though he pretends to be a man of of experience, seems to have studied the Indian character to very little purpose. He seems not to know that the Indian is too polite and too much cowed down by the spirit of English officialism to call a spade a spade before an English officer. He generally pockets his feeling before him, and gives it vent before his countrymen, who if they are of the "modern" school know how to give an expression to it in the organs of native opinion. This out-spokenness of the "modern educated native" renders him unpalatable to the "white" man, but Englishmen as a body wish to know the truth, and we are not a little surprised to find that "*One of the Aggrieved*" feels "aggrieved" at the truth told by the "modern educated native." If an Englishman can go in disguise and probe the heart of an Indian of the old school, he will know that there is a general feeling of regret among the people at the disappearance of Anglo-Indians of the olden type, who were really regarded as their *ma bap*. The new class of officers are certainly able, hard-working, and honest, but they lack the sympathy of their predecessors. And in the Government of a foreign people, who differ from their rulers in language, habits, customs, and religion, sympathy is the secret of success. Clive took Plassey so easily because he had the warm sympathy of the people on his side—and sympathy is reflective; the sepoys gladly made over their rations to the suffering European soldiers, because they had been enchained by the golden band of sympathy from the hero of Plassey. Similarly all the most successful rulers of India achieved success by winning their way into the hearts of the people. It is because the present class of our administrators want that sympathy with the people, they are so unpopular with them. Of course there are honorable exceptions. These have inherited the traditional affection for the people and they are in return beloved by them. If "*One of the Aggrieved*" instead of "protesting" against the just words of Lord Lytton and Lord Salisbury had sought to impress upon his *confreres* the importance of cherishing a sympathy with the people, he would have better served the cause of his country.

THE BENGAL POLICE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE takes a lively interest in the working of the Police. He has closely watched it for three years, and we had hoped that he would initiate the necessary improvement in it. But we have been disappointed. None knows better the defects of the present police system than Sir Richard Temple. He was himself a member of the Police Commission of 1861, and is therefore in the best position to know in what respects the new system is a departure from the one which the Commission recommended. The Lieutenant Governor is satisfied with the working of the Police in so far as they may be judg-

ed by their success in obtaining conviction in those classes of crime which are usually committed by professional criminals, and which require detective ability to repress, by the diminution of such crimes as are for the most part deliberately planned and are not the result of sudden impulse, and by the decrease in the number of cases of proved misconduct which have called for judicial or departmental punishment. But, His Honor remarks, "the efficiency of the police is dependent on the exertions of District Magistrates and of the Superintendents of Police who are placed in immediate charge, and the results attained in each district are shown to correspond very closely with the amount of interest and labor taken by the local officers in superintending and directing the proceedings of the police, with the efforts made to instruct, utilize, and improve the status of the village police, and with the degree of watchfullness and control which has been exercised over the local bad characters." It is here where we venture to join issue with His Honor. The original system comtemplated the separation of the Police from the Magistracy, and it was based upon the right principle, which was that the thief-catcher should not be the thief-trier. It is true that the District Magistrate under the present system is more an executive than a judicial officer, but he exercises judicial powers, and controls the judicial Magistrates under him. When the Police forms a part of his department, the Magistrates under him as a matter of course take their inspiration from him. The result is that these cannot exercise that independent check upon the Police, which was designed by the system recommended by the Police Commission of 1861. The first reform of the Police ought therefore to be its separation from the Magistracy. If it is desirable to make the District Magistrate the head of the Police, he ought to be deprived of judicial powers, and control over the Judicial Magistrates. Then the District Superintendent of Police would be a superfluity. The Assistant Superintendent of Police acting under the direction of the District Magistrate would be quite sufficient for purposes of executive work. This was a reform long contemplated, but has never been carried out in its full integrity.

Petty crime increased during the past year, a result, which, His Honor remarks, "must be looked for as the people become gradually accustomed to look to our courts for the redress of petty injuries, and as with the progress of education they become more keenly alive to their individual rights." It is observable that the increase of petty crime is mainly due to the increase of Honorary Magistrates. The Benches being nearer the homes of the people, they naturally indulge themselves in the luxury of litigation. The Lieutenant Governor next remarks: "Under the police system which was discredited and abolished some 15 years ago, a chief matter for complaint was the want of some one to intervene between the investigating officers and the District Magistrates. It was found that no efficient control could be exercised over the former officers when they were not liable to be visited at frequent and unexpected intervals. The appointment of selected European officers to every district to superintend the police to some extent supplied the want; but it was never intended that on them the whole burden of inspection should fall. It was primarily, though not exclusively, with a view to securing better supervision that inspectors were appointed. This matter is noticed, as Mr. Haukey has prominently referred to an increasing disposition on the part of district officers to require inspectors to perform the duties of investigating officers. In drawing the attention of all officers to the remarks made on the subject by Mr. Haukey, the Lieutenant-Govern or would add that the result of such a practice must necessarily be to identify the interests of inspectors with those of their subordinates, and to deprive inspections made by them of much of their value. The Lieutenant-Governor observes further that it subverts to some extent the principle on which the several grades of the organised police force were constituted." But the Lieutenant Governor ought to consider whether the inspectors are more frequently employed for local investigation because the subordinate officers are not so trustworthy. We admit the evil which His Honor points out, but we think the Assistant Superintendents and the District Superintendent should personally check the work of the Inspectors.

The Inspector General of Police contrasts the work of the Bengal Police with that of the Police of the other provinces. The following results deserve attention:

	Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Oudh.	Punjab
Number of cases investigated ..	88,962	25,458	26,306	44,459
Number of cases in which conviction was obtained	32,270	13,003	..	29,923
Number of persons arrested ..	94,461	23,770	31,722	51,211
Number of persons brought to trial ..	88,979	20,167	31054	41,702
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided.	560	93·0	77·68	93·0
Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested. ...	57·7	76·0	70·14	75·0
Ditto Ditto. brought to trial ...	61·2	90	71·72	91

The Lieutenant Governor remarks:

"In view of the very marked difference in the percentage of cases successfully dealt with in Bengal as compared with the other provinces mentioned in the above table, it is impossible not to suspect that there is some difference either in the manner in which complaints of certain classes are dealt with, or in the instructions issued as to the method of preparing the returns in the several provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor has separately requested the Inspector General to place himself in communication with the police authorities of the provinces noted, with a view to ascertaining definitely whether there are any such considerations to be allowed for previous to drawing deductions from the figures. Taking them as they stand, they certainly show some weak points in the administration of criminal justice in Bengal; for, as Mr. Hankey remarks, they indicate either that arrests are inconsiderately and injudiciously made, or else that offenders are improperly acquitted. On the other hand, it might be said that, owing to the advance in education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the people are more alive to their rights and better able to maintain them. Some part of the result may also be due, as suggested by Mr. Hankey, to the acquisition of forensic skill among the upper and middle classes of society.

But to whatever cause the difference in the results in Lower Bengal as compared with other provinces may be attributable, the large proportion of presumably innocent persons who are year after year arrested by the police is a matter for grave consideration and regret. Though some improvement in this respect is apparent, if the figures of former years are examined, the present proportion of arrests to convictions must still be held to be unduly large. Sir Richard Temple has previously noticed this fault, and he must now positively insist on such measures being taken immediately by the Magistracy and the Police Department as shall ensure a remedy being applied. He has always considered that the making of arrests on insufficient grounds is one of the worst failings of the police, and that the unfavourable estimation in which the Police Department is held among some sections of the native community, is perhaps more owing to their proceedings in this particular than to any other cause. These unnecessary arrests are chiefly attributable to ignorance, and improvement can only be looked for as the police become better educated and instructed, and are made to understand more clearly their duties and responsibilities. There is much to be done in this respect. If errors of procedure are always carefully pointed out by all District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, and if proper notice is taken of all instances in which the police exceed their powers, the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that future returns will show a far smaller proportion of arrests to convictions. He must warn every Magistrate and every District Superintendent that in each district from time to time the returns will be jealously scrutinised with this view.

The large number of persons acquitted by the Sessions Court is again very noticeable, and prominent attention has been drawn to the matter by the Inspector-General. For the past three years the percentages of acquittals to persons tried has gradually increased, and has amounted to 43, 45, and 47 per cent. in each year. The results have been most unfavourable in the Pooree, Patna, Noakholly, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Bankoora districts, while the results were very successful in the Manbhoom, Purneah, Chittagong, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Fureedpore districts. The Inspector-General now especially points out the unfavourable results of sessions trials where juries are empannelled. He thinks that the suitability of the jury system for certain districts where it has been introduced has been brought into grave question. It is to be observed, however, that it does not necessarily follow that because a case may have been improperly committed, or the commitments may have been badly made. The whole question is one, however, which will receive separate consideration in the Judicial Department.

The remarks of His Honor are just. It is true that there is reign of law in Bengal, but the Police upsets it. It is not enough that His Honor should make caustic remarks annually in reviewing the administration report; he ought to take necessary measures for the remedy of the evil. We are aware that the question of Police Reform has been taken out of his hands by the Government of India, but surely in matters of detail His Honor can exercise his authority.

THE COAL RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE last administration report of the Central Provinces contains an interesting account of the coal resources of these provinces. There is a rich mine at Warora. The external aspect of Warora is much changed from what it was a few years back. It was then a mere village, only distinguished from villages of an equal population and importance by its being the head-quarters of a tahsil, and possessing a dak-bungalow for the convenience of travellers from Nagpur to Chanda and Sironcha. The road connecting Nagpur and Chanda, though known as the Great Southern Road, was neither metalled nor bridged, and for weeks during the rains Warora was more or less isolated, and a journey to or from it attended with much inconvenience. Now all this is altered. The sections of the Great Southern Road from Warora to Chanda are metalled, while metalled lorries and even goods trains can run to Dahigaon, 5 miles on the Hinganghat side of Warora, and the railway to Warora itself will be open in the course of two or three months. Thus Warora is easily accessible both from Nagpur and from Chanda, and this alone is a great change; but the town or village itself has undergone a greater transformation. The great feature, which has changed Warora, are the buildings occupied by European employes, and by the pit itself, with its work-shops, machinery and out-houses. The quantity of coal extracted depends mainly on the number of working places under ground; of these there were in December last only 8, but by this time it is believed they have risen to 20. As worked at present, the daily out-put is 50 tons, of which one-half is large coal, fit for locomotive purposes; the other half consisting of small coal and slack. The actual out-put of marketable coal is, therefore, only 25 tons per working day, or say 600 tons a month. Mr. Ness, the Mining Engineer, estimates that the out-put ought to equal 2,000 tons a month, of which, however, a portion would doubtless be small coal and slack, while by the end of this year, he thinks an out-put of 150 tons a day, or more than 3,000 tons a month, should be reached, provided labour could be obtained. The colliery is, however, not without its roeks ahead, and the most important of these are the proportionately large amount of small coal and slack that is extracted with the larger coal, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient and constant supply of labour. At present it is almost one-half of the whole, and though, when the workmen become more accustomed to the work, and the upper part of the seam is reached, where the coal is of better quality, the proportion of small coal will be less, still the Chief Engineer gives it as his opinion,—an opinion in which the Chief Commissioner is inclined to concur,—that the proportion of small coal cannot be safely placed at less than 25 per cent. of the whole. Now this is a serious difficulty, for this coal is practically useless; there is the labour vainly employed in getting it, and when got, there is the difficulty in getting rid of it. The works at Warora can only consume about 5 tons a day, and whatever more there is, must be removed and got rid of somehow or other, for it cannot be allowed to accumulate at the pit's mouth. The greater the progress in the pit, the more of this useless coal there will be to get rid of, and it cannot be denied that the difficulty is a serious one. The Chief Commissioner is considering the question as to how to make a patent fuel out of this small coal, and it can only be decided by a series of experiments. There are two processes which are recommended for consideration; 1st, a proper mucilage; 2nd, a machine for consolidating the whole matter. It is the first of these which is certain to be the most difficult to hit upon, but the question is so important that expriments should be commenced at once. Exploration in the Sutpura region of the Nerbudda Valley has been continued with a view of tracing the coal measures that crop, but where the Mohpani mine has been worked by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company for some years. A bore hole in the Dudhi valley was carried down to a depth of 633 feet, but it was still in the sandstones and clays that overlie the coal measures. Another boring was made at Sundni, and here the Superintendent of the Geological Survey thought that an impoverished outcrop of a strong seam of the true coal measures might have been reached, and that by going more to the dip, coal might be found. Accordingly another boring was

made and is being continued. Other bore holes in different parts of this region have been sunk, but without success as yet, although there is no reason to despair of yet finding coal. The Mohpani mine, near Gadarwara, in the Nerbudda valley, has been steadily worked, and during the year 1875 it supplied the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with nearly 20,000 tons of coal. This is not so much as the Railway Company would take, but the amount supplied is larger than was the case in any previous year, the amount supplied in 1874 being less than 14,000 tons, The mine was visited during the year by one of the Directors of the Company, specially deputed for the purpose, and he expressed himself satisfied with the work that had been done, and with the prospects of the mine. The out-put might, however, be increased, and the Company appear anxious to increase it and to extend the working of their mine.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

THE Government of India at last promises to take a step in the right direction for the supply of stores. In July last it called for a report on the supplies which are now procured from England, but which can be obtained by manufacture in India. The President in Council says that some of the answers which have been received would appear to indicate a misapprehension of the real scope and object of the enquiries made, and His Honor therefore considers it necessary to state that what is wanted is a full report on the subject from the several Governments and Administrations, and not merely copies of isolated reports from Executive Engineers. The scope of the report, His Honor remarks, should not be confined to a bald enumeration of what is obtained at present from England by indent on the Secretary of State, and what should be so obtained for the future, but should deal with the whole question of stores of Europe manufacture used in connection with public works. It should suggest and discuss whatever may seem possible on the way of substituting for them articles of local manufacture, and what steps should be taken by Government to encourage such manufacture. His Honor gives some examples. Thus in the case of Tools and Plant, indents are sometimes received for transmission to the Secretary of State for such stores as spades, pic-axes and shovels. His Honor in Council makes no doubt that on enquiry it will be found that it is possible to obtain articles of local manufacture which will be sufficient for the purpose in view. What is wanted are suggestions to provide for this being done. Then the demand of the Public Works Department for articles of small stores, such as bolts, screws, and nails, must necessarily be large. As a rule, the articles used are of Europe manufacture. His Honor invites the local Administration to consider whether some practical measures cannot be taken for the substitution of articles of local manufacture in lieu of the articles from Europe. Similarly in respect to iron girders, cartriges, and iron-work of all kinds, the President in Council remarks, it is possibly the case that iron-work for the construction of bridges may not be procurable in sufficient quantities in India. But the Government of India sees no reason why this circumstance should deter enquiries being made whether by timely arrangements it will not be possible to obtain some of those articles by manufacture at the several Government workshops. Lastly the President in Council observes that it is not the desire of the Government of India that articles of local manufacture should be used when they are greatly inferior to articles of English manufacture, or more costly, or not sufficiently good for practical purposes, when consequently their use would militate against the efficiency and economy and good work of the department. What is wanted is, that with due regard to economy and good workmanship, every encouragement should be afforded to the use of articles of local manufacture, and the object in view is to ascertain how such encouragement may best be afforded.

This we repeat is a move in the right direction. But simultaneously necessary steps should be taken in the education department to give technical education to our middle class boys, which will enable them to bring superior knowledge and skill to bear upon local manufactures. Then the local capitalists have now an opportunity, which we hope they will not throw away. Messrs. Burn & Co., have lately undertaken to manufacture glazed earthen pipes for drainage purposes, and although these have not the finish of English pipes they are considered to be serviceable and have been used by the Calcutta Municipality. Superior bolts and screws are made by a few manufacturers in Calcutta, who find a ready market. But there is unfortunately a scarcity of workmen, and we have heard that if good and steady workmen could be get, there would be no lack of supply. The object of Government should therefore be to train workmen of this description. Sir Richard Temple justly lays much stress upon practical education of this kind, but as yet we have seen no decisive steps taken for the accomplishment of the object aimed at.

THE LAND SETTLEMENT IN SONTHALSTHAN.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL introduced a revolution in the land system in Sonthalsthan, and he found a ready executive in Mr. Browne Wood, formerly the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and now the chief Settlement Officer. A well-informed correspondent sends us an account of the practical working of the new settlement. He writes: "In the majority of instances the villages are not measured. Measurement is made only when the village is settled *khas i. e.* the ryots are directed to pay direct to the zemindar. In all other cases, *i. e.*, where a farmer or any other description of middle-man is in possession, or when such a person is supposed by the settlement officer to have a right to possession, the village is subjected to a rough examination called *Nazar bund* or *Nazar Paimash* (measurement by the eye) in order to ascertain the total quantity of land in it and to classify the same. Such a process would never be tolerated by Government in its own land-settlement, nevertheless the settlement in the Sonthal Parganas is made by this guess measurement in which the eyes of the officers perform the work of rope and chain. You can imagine whether it is possible for such a process to yield correct results. The settlement officers think so highly of their powers to do the work of measurement by the eye correctly that they even ignore the *chittas* of measurement produced by zemindars' Amla when opposed to their own vision, and give effect to the latter in preference to the former. The measurement and classification are conducted by the subordinate officers, who also note down the number of trees, tanks and reservoirs in the village. The zemindars' Amla are also required to provide the names of the ryots, their rents, and rates, and some attempt is made to ascertain the amount of rental of the village in years previous: some officers even write a short history of the village. In the case of villages held *khas* measurements are made, and other particulars referred to above are noted down. The zemindars' agents are not generally permitted to know the results of the *Nazar bund* or of the measurement and classification of lands until after the conclusion of the settlement." And this is the way the settlement work is carried on! Our correspondent continues:

"Mr. Wood has different rates for different classes of paddy and bari chirta lands. Generally speaking there are three rates for the former and two for the latter. If the application of the rates which are fixed for a large extent of country, such as a whole Pargana or Tuppa, to a given village situate within the general local division, has the effect of increasing the rental of the zemindar beyond what may appear to be a fair increase, the classification of the lands made by the Subordinate Settlement officers is manipulated so that a desirable result may be produced. If the classification originally contained larger quantity of first class lands, the amount is reduced and similar interference is made with the other classes. This I have heard from more than one individual in whose presence settlements have been made. In fixing the jumma of a village Mr. Wood does not much heed the actual rental of it, but he goes by the rent received by the Zemindar from the former, as the latter is always less than the amount collected by the Zemindar's assignee. Where therefore his settlements show an increase one should not conclude that there is an actual increase unless it be an increase over the jumma collected by the farmer or other middle-man. In the Santhal Parganas they include throughout such parts of the country where the farming system is in force. You will find a wide margin between the rent payable to the Zemindar and that collected by the farmer. Various causes account for this difference. There may have been an enhancement, the Zemindar may have settled at lower rents taking *Salamis* or bonuses, an increase of cultivation may have taken place since the lease was given; or all these causes may have operated together. The settlements made by Mr. Wood will generally be found to be somewhat more or less than the Mustajiri rent (rent payable by farmers) but seldom to exceed the gross rental of the village or an approximate to it.

"Then again Mr. Wood did not originally allow such recognised items of rent as *basori* (rent for homestead land) *phalkar*, *jalkar* &c. He has allowed them after much pressure, but even now they are not always given

It is not unusual in this part of the country for whole villages to be held on the *Bhauli* system, according to which the crops are divided between the landlord and the tenant, or the landlord's share of them is ascertained by an appraisement. The settlement has wholly ignored this system where it prevails, and has fixed money rents, although the Zemindars wished for the continuance of the old practice.

It is, however, in the preparation of the record of rights that the settlement most unjustly interferes with existing rights, usages and customs. The Regulation does not contemplate the creation of new rights save those expressly created by it, but it merely directs that existing rights, customs and usages shall be ascertained and recorded. In short it aims at the preparation of such a record as is made in Oudh, the Panjab and N. W. Provinces. Here however the record is in most part a theoretical document, the Settlement officer records such rights as in his opinion ought to exist and not such as do exist, I append a translation of this record with a few remarks. You will see that the creation of *Pradhans* with hereditary rights and other privileges accorded to them, and their liability to removal and appointment by the Deputy Commissioner entirely strikes at the root of the proprietory rights of the Zemindars and their control over the property."

We give here the detailed remarks of our correspondent on the record of rights:

Record of rights (Dastur Hukumam) of the village of——

1. Name of Pargana Tappa, Taluk or estate and name of proprietor (malik)

The names are given on the opposite side.

2. Name of Pradhan and the amount of share of each,

The names and shares are specified.

3. Amount of rent and instalments and period of lease.

The total rental and the instalments two in number are stated and generally 10 years is fixed as the duration of the lease, though the Regulation clearly lays down that the rent settled will not be altered for 7 years and until a fresh settlement is made. There is no warrant for a ten years' lease. It would appear that if Government should not think of expending money for a second settlement, Zemindars may be kept out of the fruits of future improvement for an indefinite period after the expiry of the period of 7 years specified in the Regulation. Practically Zemindars have been deprived of all increase for a longer period than 10 years as in villages settled this year or which will be settled next year, the Zemindars were unable to make any fresh settlements in consequence of agitation and the pendency of the settlement, though the last zemindari settlements expired three or four years ago. In fact no settlement have been made since 1871 and in several instances one or two years before that year.

4. Amount of cultivated land, classification and rates.

The quantity of cultivated area and rates for paddy and *Chita* lands are given the area and classification are determined by *Nazarband* in villages held by farmers.

5. Description of the standard of measurement prevailing in the village:—

On this side the standard is stated but in many instances a larger standard than what prevails in the village record.

6. Rate of Commission allowed to Pradhans, and from whom he will receive the same.

There is no valid reason why the Pradhans should get this deduction. There is no custom to that effect.

One anna in the rupee on collections made he will receive from the ryots over and above their rents. (Jummas.) Besides he will deduct from the rental fixed as per settlement one anna in the rupee according to Government letter No. 1,104 dated 24th April 1876 provided he obtains a *Farkhati* (acquittance at the end of the year.)

7. Hak Puswaree and from whom he will receive it

If the Patwari should make up the accounts of ryots he will receive one pice in the rupee on collections made from the Pradhans who will collect the same from ryots over and above their jummas.

8. Jageer Garaet lakiraj lands and the names of persons holding the same, mention of lands of other descriptions and their quantity.

The lakhiraj holdings, and Chowkidary garaets' lands are specified with classification and names.

No attempt is made to settle the rents payable by ryots to Lakhiraj holders &c, who may have lands in the village. The names of the ryots in such cases are not recorded and the record is silent as to the rights of the Lakhirajdars, and other rent-free holders in relation to Zemindars and the ryots holding under them.

9. Rights of bunker and pasturage.

Excepting fruit producing and large trees the Pradhan and ryots will have the power of cutting from the jungle in the village for fuel and building purposes without payment of rent and their cattle will graze in the village without payment of rent as usual.

This rule applies to the whole of the district according to the present Settlement, but it will be found that in many localities the ryots paid for the privilege to cut wood and graze their cattle In such places where they did so without payment the act was not an exercise of a right of servitude based on prescription, but it was a mere indulgence shewn by the Zemindar, when there was more jungle than he could make use of and clearance was his object. As the records stands the Zemindar or Pradhan may be restrained from making clearance tending to deprive the ryots of wood and pasture. This right has been recorded even in villages where there are admittedly no jungle, thus leading to misapprehension in future.

10. *Jalkar.*

If there are any, it is separate from the village rental. Whoever will appropriate it will pay rent of the produce to the Zemindar.

This vague record shows how defective the settlement is The settlement officers do not appear to take the trouble of enquiring whether there is any fishery in the village, or not.

11. *Phalkar.*

The ryots will appropriate the fruits of trees planted by themselves and their ancestors without payment of rent, and on mangoe and jack trees as separate jumma has been assessed, and it has been incorporated in the rental of the village. Whoever will appropriate the fruits of these trees will pay the rent.

This is a novel right which the settlement aims at creating. In the Sonthal Parganas the Zemindars have a right to half of the trees and their produce though planted by ryots unless he has compounded for his share of them by a money payment or given up his right to a half share of the trees.

The settlement officer has also fixed very low rent for fruit trees, such as 4 annas for the mangoe tree. 1 anna for a Mohua tree and so forth. The landholder could have let them at much more advantageous terms. The record does not specifically mention the amount of Phalkar rent, the rate or the number of trees assessed to it. The whole thing is indefinite and to a great extent an innovation, and no regard has been paid to existing custom. Why should not the zemindar be at liberty to make his own terms regarding phalkar, as he is allowed to do in respect of jalkar &c. &c.

12 *Kutkar.*

If there be any the zemindar will receive rent on account of it over and above the village rental.

13. Lac.

Do do do do

14. 1Tassar Cocoons.

Do do do do

15. Right of Pradhan in jungle and waste land.

The pradhans shall receive from ryots rent for lands newly cultivated by them at half the rates of the village and he will himself appropriate the produce of all lands newly cultivated by him during the term of the lease, meaning evidently that he will not be charged by the Zemindar for them.

There being different rates in the village what is meant by a moiety of the rates prevailing in the village? Suppose the Pradhan claims at ½ of the highest rate and the ryot be willing to pay only at ½ of the lowest rate.

We will continue the subject in our next.

THE CYCLONE AND THE CROPS.

WE have not received full accounts of the damage done to the crops by the Cyclone. Although this disaster extended to the districts of Dacca and Mymensing, it appears from the crop report of Government and the accounts which have reached us that no damage has been done to the crops in those districts. In Tipperah we read "the damage to *amun* is probably three annas, but the outturn will still be fully an average one." In the Sunderbun part of Jessore there has been some injury to the crops. The report runs as under :

"In the Khoolnah sub-division the loss to the crops caused by the late cyclone has not yet been fully ascertained. In the Bagirhat sub-division, which suffered more, it is stated that the highland rice has been injured to the extent of four annas, but that the low land rice, of which much the greater portion of the crop consists, has not sustained much damage. The state and prospects of the crops in the rest of the district continue to be favourable. In Morrelgunge and Molahat great numbers of houses have been levelled to the ground, and many heads of cattle are stated to have died, but no loss to human life has been sustained."

The report from Backergunge, which is dated the 9th instant, is as follows :

"The state of the district is not so satisfactory as it has been. The cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st ultimo and 1st instant have had a most injurious and in many cases disastrous effect. The whole of Dakhin Shabazpore, Golachipa, and Bowful, and portions of Mendigunge and Mirzagunge (a tract populated by about 60,000 inhabitants), were most calamitously struck by a storm-wave, or rather succession of waves which has inflicted a loss of human life, and such an amount of misery and disaster that, in order to save the remainder, the Collector has been forced to set on foot relief operations. The crops have been greatly injured. The extent of the disaster cannot yet be ascertained. A great deal of sickness prevails. The Deputy Collector of Patuakhali reports that on the night of the 31st ultimo there was a furious cyclone attended by a storm-wave which swept over all the islands and the eastern and southern portions of the Bowful and Golachipa thanas. The wave did not penetrate much beyond five or six miles inland. The loss of human life in Mirzagunge and Gulsakhali is not considerable, but huts and trees have been blown down, and the loss of cattle is frightful. Wherever the storm-wave passed not a third of the population is believed to be surviving, and the islands have barely one-fourth. The stench from the putrifying bodies is insufferable, and a bad and general outbreak of cholera is hourly expected. The *ayhani* crops have been injured to the extent of twelve annas, but the injury done to the *panshi dhan* is not more than four annas. Relief in food, clothing, and medicine, has been despatched to all the distressed parts."

The report from Chittagong is dated the 10th instant :

"It is too early yet to attempt to form a trustworthy estimate of the damage done by the late cyclone. In Kumeria and Seetacoond the villages along the coast have been swept away, the cattle have been drowned, and the crops totally destroyed. Further south the things are a little better. In Anwara the crop should be from two to four annas, and in Banskali and Juldi from four to six annas. It cannot be more than eight annas anywhere in the Sudder sub-division, rather less in many places. The damage is less in the south of Satkanea, the centre of the cyclone having probably passed to the north-west, whence the weekly report has not yet been received. Cholera of a bad type has broken out at Seetacoond and in Bakulea and Chandgaon nearer the town."

In Noakhally the ravages of the flood have not been so great as in Backergunge and Chittagong. We give the following report from this district, which is dated the 9th instant :

"Much of the late rice in the inundated tract on the coast and in the islands has been destroyed by the salt-flood. The crops in the north of the station have not been much damaged. Cholera in epidemic form has broken out in the islands and in the inundated tract throughout."

The loss to the crops in Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hill Tipperah is thus reported :

"Chittagong Hill Tracts.—A cyclone passed over the station in the morning of the 1st instant. It commenced at about 1 A.M., and ceased at about 8 A.M. The weather was cloudy, and slight showers fell on that day, and the day preceding. The fall is registered two inches in twenty-four hours. The cyclone has caused much damage to the cotton plants and pods in every *joom*. The rainfall, however, did some good to the paddy sown by the plough cultivators on the low lands. The cyclone has also damaged the houses, but no loss of life within the district is reported as yet.

Hill Tipperah.—Occasional showers fell during the week. Between a quarter and a half of the paddy has been blasted and destroyed by the storm of the 31st ultimo, the crop being in ear at the time. There has been, however, no loss of life, and little injury to other properties."

The damage to the crops in Backergunge seems to be the heaviest, and when we remember that that district is the granary of Bengal, there is just cause for anxiety. But there the crop this year was a tip-top one ; we are inclined to think that the yield will be an average one.

THE RENT QUESTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the fact, as you are noticing the rent question mooted in the Bengal Council by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that the percentage of gross produce which Sir Richard Temple proposes to adopt as the alternative basis is very low for many parts of the country, and may be too high for others. He seems to think that the British Indian Association having proposed 25 per cent. of the gross produce as the alternative standard, it must be a little too high, coming as it does from the landlord class. He has therefore taken a somewhat lower proportion. In proposing that the rent should be fixed at 25 per cent. of the gross produce, I am afraid the Association has much under-rated the proportion as it actually exists in many places, and appears to have overlooked the past history and present condition of rent in this country. The percentage in question is no doubt fair for many districts in Bengal, and the proposal of the Association may be justified by the existing state of things in the Zemindaries of its foremost members but it cannot apply to the districts of Behar, and perhaps to some Bengal districts where the proportion that rent bears to the gross produce is much higher, ranging from one-third to very nearly one-half. In Menu's time the King used to take a sixth of the grain and Akbar's settlement fixed the Government demand at somewhat more than a third of the average gross produce. See Elphinstone's History of India, and Harington's Analysis, page 249 and 250 of extracts from the analysis printed in 1866 at the Military Orphan Press.

Sir Richard Temple has attempted to meet this objection by providing that no abatement shall be allowed under his project of law, and by the argument that in such cases the landlord will obtain no increase of rent as he is not entitled to it, it being economically bad to raise the rents of occupancy ryots beyond 25 per cent. of the gross produce.

Under the law as it is at present a landlord can raise the rents of his ryots according to Clause 2 of Section 18, even if they may be paying at a higher percentage than 25 per cent., should circumstances permit, but by the proposed law he is deprived of this right. It may be difficult for him to prove his case, as the exposition of the law now stands, but if he should succeed in furnishing the requisite evidence the law does not impose a restriction on his right to recover. The principle of the decision of the majority of the Judges who laid down the rule of proportion, is, that the rent now paid must be presumed to represent the money value of the landlord's share of the gross produce at the time such rent was assessed, and when there is an increase in the productive powers of the land or the value of the produce, the landlord's share of the gross produce, or the money value of it would increase also. This proportionate increase is the measure of enhancement. Sir Richard Temple on the other hand proposes to fix authoritatively, and once for all the Zemindar's share of the gross produce for purposes of enhancement under the aforesaid clause, but if his share of the gross produce evidenced by the amount of rent received by him, be more than a fourth, why should he be deprived of the benefit of the increase of the value of that share since the rent was last assessed? In many parts of the country occupancy ryots hold bhowlee, and pay in kind. The Zemindar's share is generally one-half of the gross produce, in some districts it is more than one-half, and in others it is less than one-half. The Zemindar in such a case benefits by an increase in the value of the gross produce, and the productive powers of the land. Under the law which Sir Richard Temple proposes to pass, he would continue to derive the same advantages, but should he happen to convert the *Bhowlee* into its equivalent in money that is, *Nukdee*, he would lose the benefit of all future increase in value or productive powers for many years to come.

As for his argument based on economic grounds one fails to perceive the force of it in the face of the stubborn fact that in the Mahomedan period the ryots used to pay rent in the proportion of between one-third to one-half of the gross produce, and they have continued to do so since the accession of the British Government down to the present time without any serious consequences having arisen. It is useless to talk of the science of economy or economic considerations in a country like India where labor is so cheap and a tolerably good crop is secured by merely scratching the earth without investment of much capital. The circumstances of this country differ so much from those of Great Britain or countries on the continent of Europe that the deductions of the science of economy which will apply to the latter countries hardly serve any purpose here.

But Sir Richard Temple's measures will not only deprive the Zemindars in many districts of all prospects of increase for a long time to come, but may prove effectual in barring the right of enhancement for all time. If a tenant has been paying the same rent for 20 years before the commencement of the suit, he is presumed to hold at fixed rates from the time of the Permanent Settlement ; the presumption is how-

ever rebuttable. Now in those cases where the present rent payable by ryots is in excess of or equal to the maximum percentage allowed by Sir Richard Temple, and is likely to be so for a period of 20 years or more, if the Zemindar is restricted from claiming an enhancement, although during this space of time the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land may have increased, he may have eventually to contest a claim to exemption from enhancement with the odds of the onus being against him, should the gradual rise in value after 20 years admit of an enhancement under the proposed law. It is no answer to this objection to say that the Zemindar at present labors under a like disadvantage as to onus, if the value of produce or productive powers of the land should not increase for more than 20 years. The chances of prices remaining stationary for 20 years are not very great, and even if such were the case, it would not be just to add to his difficulties.

On the other hand it is hardly fair to the ryots who are now paying rent at a proportion of 2½ or 5 per cent. of the gross produce to be made to pay 15 per cent. or more. If a Zemindar settle his lands at such low rents, he cannot expect to get them increased three-fold and more all at once The ryots who intercepted large profits might have adopted more expensive living and it would be impossible for them to reduce their expenditure suddenly without running into debt.

I am constrained to think that the project of law which the Lieutenant Governor proposes to carry through the Council will completely revolutionise the system of land rent as prevailing in this country, if the alternative measure fixing rent at between 15 to 25 per cent of the produce of cereals is passed. You are not unaware that for the more profitable species of cultivation a larger rent is paid than for the ordinary crops. For instance in the Furgunnah of Haveli Behar situated partly in the district of Patna and partly in Monghyr, I am told the ryots pay ten rupees a bigha for sugar cane fields but for paddy they pay only 5,4,3. and so on. This is the case in the Bengal districts also: see Harington's Analysis above quoted, page 275, under head Bardwan. If a fourth or any proportion of the gross produce of such crops as paddy or other cereals were to determine the rent of sugar-cane lands or fields producing the more valuable crops, all enhancement would be *virtually put a stop to*. It is a bold attempt to *lay down a hard and fast rule* applicable to all Bengal and Behar, but in proposing such a rule Sir Richard Temple seems either not to know the history and present condition of rent in the provinces under his sway or to have ignored them. In either case it evinces a sad want of circumspection in a Governor.

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE INDIAN LAW.

(From a Hindu Lawyer.)

Some time ago, I believe about three months since, a proposal for retranslating the current Sanscrit authorities on Hindoo Law appeared in your paper. Although you cordially welcomed the idea somehow or other I do not see that any thing has come of it. Possibly the reason may be that the name of Colebrooke as a Sanscrit scholar is too firmly established to allow any suggestions of errors or inaccuracies in his translations to be palatable to those who have been up to this day in the habit of considering him as an infallible guide. But at the same time the absurdity of Hindoo Law being administered by gentlemen who are innocent of all knowledge of the language which is the depository of all learning on the subject is a gross anachronism in these days. Why this absurdity is still permitted to exist is a mystery, which it is not easy to unravel. When Warren Hastings thought it right to leave their own laws to the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, he like a practical man made arrangements of a working order for the due administration of those laws, by appointing law officers in all Courts where cases of any importance might be expected to be instituted. But as he was a foreign ruler, he made an egregious mistake by attaching such salaries to these posts as were hardly sufficient to put the holders of those posts above all temptation. Although from his time downwards, the fattest appointments have been at all times lavishly showered upon the members of the ruling caste, the poor Pandit and the poor Mufti, who were to interpret the Indian law to the Zilla, Provincial and Sudder Courts, were considered as supremely favored by being allowed to draw Rupees 150 or Rupees 200 per mensem As an outcome of this unwise arrangement, what the dullest student of human nature might have foreseen came to pass. Cases involving lacs of rupees went through the hands of these law officers, and is it a wonder that officers on so small a pay succumbed under the temptation? At length the matter became too gross to be tolerated. But instead of drawing the only proper and legitimate lesson from this system, our foreign rulers came to the comfortable conclusion that Pundits and Muftis are a caste too corrupt in their nature to be entrusted with the duty of interpreting law; and so the posts were abolished. It was thought that Colebrooke's translations of the Inheritance Chapter of the Mitakshara and of the Dayabhaga. Sutherland's Dattaka-Mimansa and Dattaka-Chandrika, together with such help as might be obtained from the works of Macnaghten and Strange were quite sufficient to enable our *hakims* to grapple with the difficulties of the Hindoo Law.

The result of this has been that what is administered in our Courts is not Hindoo Law in the proper sense of the term, but a mongrel body of rules, partly gathered from the genuine Hindoo Law of the Sanscrit Treatises, but mainly from notions and fancies as to how Hindoo Society ought to be reconstructed in its relation to Western civilization.

Now, we are far from holding the opinion that our law should assume a rigid and stereotyped form, incapable of expansion or modification, and irreconcilable with the changes that are taking place in our society. What we should quarrel for it is that the fitness of the modifications which the Hindoo Law may be supposed to require must be judged of from a Hindoo point of view; and we are decidedly of opinion that unless a person is imbued from his early childhood with the principles and modes of thought which pervade the ancient literature and learning of the Hindoo race, he can never raise himself to a Hindoo stand-point. One thoroughly at home in the Sanscrit literature, capable of understanding the books of law, in original Sanscrit, and also of appreciating the peculiar mode of reasoning which commended itself to the ancient Hindoo lawyers, if he combines with the above qualifications a familiarity with what are called the enlightened ideas of these days, would be the proper person to interpret Hindoo Law to the highest tribunals of the land. At the present day, a mere Pundit will not do; for he will be unable to understand the necessity of drawing up the old Hindoo Law, to the level of the age. A knowledge of English therefore is indispensably necessary for one who would in our days undertake an efficient and serviceable interpretation of the texts of the ancient law-givers. But his chief recommendation should be a thorough knowledge of Sanscrit. If such an interpreter of Hindoo Law as we have here described be placed in the responsible position of adviser to the High Court, it would certainly tend to better the state of things. But he should be placed above all temptations. Otherwise it would be worse than useless.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Council Mr. Schalch introduced a Bill to amend the Wards' Act, and Mr. Reynolds a Bill for the consolidation of the Abkari laws. The Governor General's Council reopens on Wednesday next.

THE NUMBER of Entrance and First Arts candidates for the Calcutta University Examinations for this year exceeds that of the previous year. Entrance candidates, 2475; First Arts candidates, 756; total 3231. Of these candidates 1084 will be examined in Calcutta, viz., First Arts 374, and Entrance 710.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the pruning knife is being vigorously applied to the Bengal Education Department also. The Lieutenant Governor proposes a gross grant of 22 lacs, while the Director wants a nett grant of 25 lacs. Last year the gross grant was 28 lacs. We hope Sir Richard Temple will not follow the mischievous example of Sir George Couper in this respect.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Chittagong is not destined to have the services of Mr. Beveridge. The notification in the *Gazette* was made under a mistake. Mr. Beveridge has selected the judicial service, and so he will not revert to the executive service. Mr. Newberry, Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, goes to Chittagong. He is a good man.

MR. PELLEW has come back. He will not be posted to Hooghly. Sir William Herschell likes to stay at Hooghly, but as he takes leave for three months, Mr. Pellew acts for him for that period. His future destination is not yet known.

THE ACCOUNTS from Bombay are still gloomy, but the Government is exerting itself energetically. Relief works have been opened, and a large number of laborers have found employment. But nothing we observe has yet been done to provide employment for zenana women. These women cannot owing to caste restrictions and physical incapacity work on the roads, and unless some gentle work is given to them at home as was done during both the Orissa and Behar famines they will die of starvation. Already we hear some deaths have occurred from starvation. The cattle are dying off fast. Rain has fallen in Madras, and there is we believe no fear of water famine. The scarcity has not abated either in Madras or Mysore.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA will be amalgamated with the *Statesman* from the commencement of the next year. The price of the amalgamated daily will be raised from Rs. 24 to Rs. 36 per annum. A weekly Overland edition will be brought out. So the *Friend*, which has acquired an historical reputation, will cease to have a separate existence from 1877. The amalgamated paper will be under the editorial charge of Mr. Robert Knight and Mr. W. Riach. Mr. Knight has already succeeded to make his paper a power in the realm, and we wish him "more success."

THE NEXT Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court open this day. Mr. Justice White, who has succeeded Mr. Phear, we hear, presides at the Sessions. The case of Hogg *vrs.* Wilson comes on last. It is said that Mr. J. D. Bell, the well-known Barrister, who has lately returned from England and joined again the Calcutta bar, defends Mr. Wilson. It is a good arrangement that Mr. White presides at the Sessions. He is entirely free from local bias.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has appointed Babu Romeshchunder Dutt, C. S. to the charge of the devastated sub-division of Dakhin Shahazpore. This is an appointment not to be envied; Babu Romeshchunder will have to contend against many difficulties and privations in the discharge of his arduous work. But he is we believe too sensible to murmur. We like that Native Civilians should be tried in posts of difficulty and danger, and their success will demonstrate the fitness of the class for offices of trust and responsibility. Babu Romeshchunder is an able and promising officer, and we make no doubt that he will acquit himself to the satisfaction of the Government and the public.

IT IS said that Lord Lytton will bear all the expenses of entertaining His Lordship's guests at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. This is not fair. The Assemblage is an imperial undertaking and the cost ought to be borne by the imperial fund. If a few particular guests be entertained by the Viceroy, it is a personal matter with him, but His Excellency will not be acting fairly to himself if he undertakes to entertain all those gentlemen, who have been invited as the guests of the Government of India. As a part of the acts of grace which will mark the Delhi ceremony, it is said that certain prisoners both civil and criminal will be released by order of Government. This measure will be in unison with oriental feeling. We hope that in carrying out this act of mercy the Government will take into consideration the character of the offences of the criminal prisoners and their conduct in jail. The release of Ameer Khan will give general satisfaction.

AT LAST Monday's meeting of the Calcutta MunicipalCorporation Sir Stuart Hogg laid down the seals of office, and Mr. Metcalfe was duly installed as officiating Chairman of the Corporation. Mr. Metcalfe made a favorable impression upon his colleagues by his opening speech, which we give below:

"Gentlemen,—I desire to express to you the honor that I feel at having been nominated Chairman of the Calcutta Commissioners. It will be convenient if, on this the first occasion of my addressing you, I state that, as the constitution of your corporation under the new Act requires that the Municipal administration should be ruled by a majority of votes, I, in accepting the post of Chairman, to which I have been nominated by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, necessarily

become an advocate of the freest discussion on all subjects, the most open enquiry into all matters connected with your Municipality, and of fair competition in the construction of your public works. Gentlemen, I shall look to your collective body for assistance and co-operation in the administration of your affairs. Without that assistance and co-operation, it will be impossible for me efficiently to conduct my duties. In executive duties, I propose to associate with myself the representatives of the different Municipal wards. I shall look to your Finance Committee for assistance to confine the expenditure of your Municipality within the limits of its income. In matters of finance, my suggestions to you will be to avoid a cheese-paring curtailment of estimates, which would tend to hamper and obstruct the execution of works. Gentlemen, your true economy will be in the exercise of forethought. In anticipating the wants of the future, you will, perhaps, best be protecting the pockets of the tax-payer. I will not longer delay you. I enter upon my work with zeal for the continued improvement of this great city, and I trust I may be able to bring to bear upon the executive work some portion of that energy for which your late Chairman was, on Saturday last, so deservedly commended. (Loud Cheer.)

The pay and allowances of the officiating Chairman were for the present fixed at Rs. 3000 a month, including his salary as Commissioner of Police, on the motion of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, seconded by Babu Kalinath Mitter. The motion of Sir Stuart Hogg proposing a consolidated pay of Rs. 3500 was seconded by the Hon'ble Raja Narendrakrishna Bahadur, and not by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra as has been erroneously reported in some of the morning papers.

THE ELECTORS of Calcutta are not disposed to allow their representatives to disregard their wishes. The following letter has been addressed to an elected Commissioner:

BABOO RAJENDRO NAUTH MITTER.

SIR,—With due deference to your character and position we the undersigned beg to inform you that you are, contrary to our expectation, disappointing us. Your speeches in the meetings go very much against the interests of the rate-payers, and show some desire on your part to serve the ends of Government officials. Messrs. Beverley and Metcalfe have been supported by you in a way quite detrimental to the interests of the rate-payers. The Municipal establishment is already a bloated establishment, which calls for urgent retrenchment and reform, and we would ask you as a representative of the people to keep this in mind while making speeches.—Yours, &c.,

NOLIT BEHARY DEY AND OTHER TAX-PAYERS.

Calcutta, 16th November, 1876.

This is a new sign of the times.

THE GOVERNMENT securities have again gone down. We give below the quotations of last Saturday:

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Minimum Rate from 16th November 1876 .. ... 7 per cent.

Government Debentures Loans of 1867.

5	Per Cent.	for 10 years (1877)	.. Rs	101 0	to	101 8
5	,,	for 15 years (1882)	... ,,	103 0	to	104 0

Government Loans.

				Per 100 *Rs.*		
4	Per Cent.	Promissory Notes...	Rs.	98 8	to	98 12
4½	,,	of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1835) ..	,,	102 0	to	102 2
4½	,,	of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881)...	,,	102 4	to	102 6
4½	,,	1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879)...	,,	99 12	to	99 14
5½	,,	1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879) ..	,,	101 0	to	101 4

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

					Per 100 *Rs.*		
6	Per Cent.,	of 1864 (due in 1884) ..		Rs.	111 0	to	
6	,,	of 1865 ...	(1885) ...	,,	112 0	to	112 8
6	,,	of 1866 ...	(1886) ...	,,	112 6	to	112 12
6	,,	of 1867 ...	(1887) ...	,,	113 0	to	
6	,,	of 1870 ...	(1890) ...	,,	114 0	to	115 8
6	,,	of 1872 ...	(1892) ...	,,	115 0	to	116 0

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Sahachar* is strongly of opinion that considering all circumstances and the difficulty of ascertaining a fixed standard for determining the rate of rent, the existing rent law is well as it is—it requires no improvement or amendment.

The *Bharat Mihir* enumerates the following inconveniences experienced by third and fourth class passengers on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway Lines, these passengers form about 90 per cent. of those who patronise the Railways. The fourth class carriages on the Eastern Bengal Railway are like cowsheds where they jam in as many heads as can possibly be squeezed in men, women and children all huddled together and these helpless people have all to stand the whole journey or squat on the planking. Can not they increase the number of the carriages and provide them with benches? It is also very desirable that there should be separate third and fourth class carriages for female passengers. No station is provided with retired urinaries where family women can resort to in long journeys. If they set apart separate carriages for females those may be furnished with such accommodation without great expense. Some sort of accommodation ought to be provided for 3rd and 4th class passengers at the stations of which there is nothing under the present arrangement. Some trains stop at stations in the middle of the night. Those passengers who live in the neighbouring villages depart at once and those who live many miles distant expose themselves to all the rigours of the season during the remainder of the night. Cannot a shed be set apart with mats on them for these and other passengers to rest? The insolence and aggressiveness of the Railway Police is incredible and their legitimate victims are these poor passengers. One instance of their oppressive conduct will be sufficient. A man with a load waiting for the train. He has taken his ticket. The police are in attendance as usual. The train reaches the station and there is a rush. The man is in a hurry and runs to secure a place. Just at that moment the Policeman tugs him from behind saying he is carrying excess load without payment. There is no time for altercation, the whistle is given and the train about to start. The poor man is obliged to thrust a few pices into the policeman's hand and takes his leave.

The *Sahachar* raises the question of re-instalment of the Mohunt of Tarukessur after his release from prison on the Guddee of that shrine. The *Challa* or disciple who is now officiating Mohunt was nominated by the convict Mohunt, but he is one of two disciples, the second though a better man had no chance because the Mohunt nominated the first named man. The Mohunt it is said has created some property from the profits of the temple of which he can not be dispossessed, but the question is, can the Mohunt Madhub Giri claim any property as his own which has been purchased from the income of the temple of which he was but a guard? He was possessed of no paternal property neither did he acquire any by his own industry—by trade or any mercantile speculation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.
R. Towers Esq. C.S. Additional Judge, Chittagong	4	0
Secy. Birdwood Library, Wadhwan Camp	20	0
Golam Subdanee, Chuprah	4	0
Gazeepore Public Library	7	0
H. H. Moharajah of Denkanal	13	4
Babu Kanty Chunder Chatterji, Chooadangah.	8	4
,, Shib Chunder Shome, Sooree	13	4
,, Rammanath Banerjee, Darbangah	8	4
,, Say Ram Banerji, Dadpore	6	10
,, Ram Roop Ghose, Cawnpore	6	10
,, Shib Chunder Chatterjea, Hooghly... ...	7	4
,, Bhugwan Prosad Dutt, Pooree	6	10
,, Woma Churn Ganguly, Nurrail	13	4
,, Nobin Chunder Roy, Rajpootana	13	4
,, Poorno Chunder Bhattacharjea, Meerut ...	13	4
,, Bulloram Ghose, Burdwan	10	0
,, Bany Madhub Banerji, Azoodhya	20	0
,, Nobin Krishna Banerji, Chooadangah ...	6	10
,, Robi Chunder Ganguly, Jungeepore	20	0
,, Aghore Nath Ghose Gurbetta ...	13	4
,, Ram Chunder Dhur, Nuseeranagore ..	11	0
,, Jodoo Nath Chowdry, Morar ...	26	8
,, Sarodaprosad Mookerji, Orai	5	0
,, Gopee Mohun Sein, Cuttuck ...	8	0
,, Kaderessur Roy, Jessore	13	4

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 15, 1876.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Uma Charan Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Dakhin Shabazpore division of the Backergunge district, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr. F. H. Pelow, Magistrate and Collector, having reported his arrival at Bombay from furlough on the 3rd instant, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days.

Moulvi Daleelooddeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, is allowed leave for six months, from 28th October 1876.

Sir Stuart Saunders Hogg, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and as Chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Dhur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, leave for two months and fifteen days.

The following officer are appointed to be Drainage Commissioner of Serampore.

Mr. A. H. Haggard, Sub-Divisional Officer.
Dr. A. James Greene, Civil Medical Officer.

Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be Fourth, and Baboo Greesh Chunder Sircar to be Fifth, Special Commissioners under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, to have charge of the Dakhin Shabazpore Division of the Backergunge district.

Baboo Shoshee Bhusan Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, is transferred to Deoghur.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, leave for three months.

Mr. John Whitmore, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade and posted to Maldah.

Mr. C. D. Field, C.S., is allowed furlough for two days in extension.

Mr. Field is also allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. Charles Miller, Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the date of his return from furlough.

Mr. H. L. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, Pubna is allowed furlough for one year, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the 3rd December 1876.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Noakholly.

Dr. W. J. Mountain, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, Bankoora, to be a member of the School Committee of that district.

Mr. F. J. Rowe, of the Bengal Educational Service, who reported his arrival in India on return from furlough on the 3rd instant, subsidiary leave for ten days.

Surgeon J. R. Swaine, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Ranchee, leave for one month, from the 1st instant.

Baboo Unnoda Churn Kastogree, Assistant Surgeon of Chittagong, leave of absence for three months.

The services of Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Anunda Prosad Mozoomdar are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Pal, attached to the Serajgunge Dispensary, leave for two months.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Rutty Kant Ghose, attached to the Jessore Dispensary, leave for two months.

Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Rajkristo Ghosaul, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jessore Dispensary.

The services of Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Grish Chunder De are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. E. R. Forbes Personal Assistant to the Protector of Emigrants, leave for fourteen days, in extension.

The Joint-Magistrate of Monghyr for the time being to be an *ex-officio* Commissioner of the Station of Jamalpore.

Baboo Unnoda Prosad Chuckerbutty to be a Commissioner of the Municipality of Bansberia, in the district of Hooghly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.—Colonel C. T Stewart, R.E., Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, resumed charge of that Circle on the 5th current, before noon, on return from privilege leave.

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, C.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, North Eastern Circle, resumed charge of that Circle on the 1st current, afternoon.

Mr. E. S. B. Perira, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Bhagulpore Division.

Baboo Prosono Coomar Dutt, Accountant, Fourth Grade attached to the Lower Gunduk Division, privilege leave for two months.

Baboo Surruth Chander Chuckerbutty, Officiating Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts Bengal, to the Lower Gunduk Division.

Mr. C. W. Merton is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the Second Grade and posted to the Soane Circle.

Mr. F. Taylor, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade who, has reported his return from sick leave, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

Advertisements.

ALBERT HALL.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Albert Hall will be held at the Albert Hall, on Saturday, the 2nd December 1876, at 4 P.M., when the following business will be transacted :—

Confirmation of proceedings of the last meeting.
Election of Trustees.
Appointment of Executive Committee
and such other business as may be brought forward.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN,
Honorary Secretary.

A TREATISE.

On the modern history of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c., is in the course of compilation.

The compiler has already secured the kind patronage of several Native Chiefs, Rajas and Zemindars with short accounts of their lineage and charitable acts &c.

Rajas, Zemindars and Talukdars who desire to record their names in this work are solicited to forward to the undersigned, at an early date a brief account of their family, together with such informations as may be considered important and interesting to the public.

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This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

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Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsea, Dysentery and Hysterea, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansiliha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhru *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsea of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was used in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhœa from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhœa are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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